

THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED,

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SEASON

A NEW DELIVERY OF

Shirts
Socks
Shoes
Belts
Scarves
Sweaters

A RELIABLE SERVICE GIVEN BY

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Tes Vaux Road



WAYGOOD-OTIS LIFTS

For particulars and quotations apply to

The Sole Agents—DODWELL & CO., LTD.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

TELEPHONE 1030.

WORLD THEATRE

Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace.

Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY 5.15 p.m. sharp & 9.15 p.m.

PRISCILLA DEAN

in

REPUTATION

7 parts.

SOMETHING NO WOMAN CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LIVE WITHOUT IT. CAN YOU
AFFORD TO LOSE IT? "REPUTATION"

230 & 7.15 p.m. performances.

BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER in "BRANDED FOUR."

Episodes 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

THE TAIPO ROAD SHOOTING EPISODE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE CORONER'S INQUIRY.

MR. T. H. KING IN THE WITNESS-BOX FOR
FOUR HOURS.

The inquiry into the incident on the Taiipo Road, during the strike, when a mob of strikers was fired upon by the police and military, was continued by Mr. J. R. Wood and a Coroner's jury, at the Magistrate's, yesterday.

The members of the jury were:—Mr. W. L. Leask (foreman), Mr. A. H. Ferguson and Mr. F. C. Hall.

It was noted that no members of the public, European or Chinese, attended; neither were any representatives of the Chinese Press in Court. The relatives of the deceased or the labour guilds concerned were unrepresented.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (the Crown Solicitor) opened the proceedings by giving a narrative of the whole incident. "You are no doubt aware," he said, "of the situation created by the strike of seamen which commenced on January 13th and affected the whole of the shipping of the Colony. Subsequently a number of other workers in connection with shipping, such as tallymen, cargo coolies and others, went on strike. Towards the end of February a large number of people were leaving the Colony and the Governor-in-Council made an Order on February 28th, under the provisions of the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance, prohibiting any person from leaving the Colony without a police permit.

"The Police Force had been entrusted with the duty of enforcing the Order in Council and strict orders had been given that all the land routes as well as the sea routes and the railway were closed to people without a pass. At the end of February large numbers of Chinese were endeavouring to proceed through the New Territories across the border, and considerable numbers were sent back by the police from the 1st to the 5th March; the total was 1,274 and this did not include a large number—between 2,000 and 3,000, probably nearer 3,000—who were proceeding on the Shatin Road on the day the incident of the shooting occurred.

"On March 2nd, the police had received information that a large body of strikers was to leave Yau-mat-ti for the border, either at midnight or early the next morning. The police had requested the assistance of the military and a body of some 40 or 50 military—I forget the number—were patrolling the road up to 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. Nothing having happened, they proceeded back to barracks at 4 a.m.

THE CROWD ASSEMBLING.

"At 4.30 on the 3rd, Sergeant Dorling, of the police, acting under instructions, proceeded to the piece of vacant ground near the Po Hing Theatre, where it was reported that a crowd of men were likely to assemble. When he got there he noticed a large crowd of people, which, he says, was composed mostly of Chinese house boys and coolies. They were to be heard discussing the situation; some were advising that owing to the roads being guarded it would be unwise to go forward; other said they were going on.

"The crowd increased in numbers and, at 5.30 a.m. on the 3rd, it began to march to Yau-mat-ti along Coronation Road. Sgt. Dorling followed the crowd and at Yau-mat-ti telephoned according to instructions, to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. King. Sgt. Dorling then went to Shamshui with his side-car, taking with him Sub-Inspector Field; and at Shamshui he picked up Inspector Pitt and Sgt. Gray. The latter was dropped at the corner of Mr. McMurray's house near the junction of the Castle Peak and Taiipo Roads, with instructions to watch which direction the crowd took. The three others proceeded to the Waterworks. When they were about half-way up the hill they passed a crowd of some 2,000 Chinese.

"At the Waterworks there is a small police post and Inspector Pitt turned out three Indians from the blockhouse. Field and Dorling went to meet the crowd and tried to persuade them to go back. The police—three Indians, shortly afterwards reinforced by five Indian

police from Shamshui—were ordered to fix bayonets, charge magazines, and take a post on the road and prevent the crowd from coming through. Field and Dorling harangued the crowd and tried to persuade them to go back, telling them they were not allowed to leave the Colony without a permit. They succeeded in holding up the crowd for some short time but the crowd began to get 'nasty' and threatening and the three police officers fired their revolvers into the bank, as a warning. Telephone messages were sent from the Waterworks for reinforcements.

A THREATENING CROWD.

"The crowd was threatening and it was not thought that, with nine Indians and three Europeans, they could be held, so Sgt. Dorling was sent back by motor cycle to report matters in Kowloon. He soon met Mr. King, and Capt. Bloxham, of the 102nd Grenadiers, who had held up some 30 or 40 Chinese. Mr. King sent the sergeant back telling him that reinforcements were coming. When he got back, Sgt. Dorling found that the crowd had broken through the police.

The Coroner: Is it not the case that the police withdrew and were not broken through?

DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

"Mr. Wakeman mentioned the arrangements made and the disposition of forces before this time and mentioned that four motor buses were to be at Yau-mat-ti Station at 7 a.m. Fifty Sepoys were distributed between the four buses. Mr. King told Capt. Bloxham that his plans were to overtake the crowd, round them up, march them back to Hunghom under the military and there wait for instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police. The buses containing the troops had mechanical difficulties. As a consequence, it was quite impossible for the Sepoys to be sent on by them and Capt. Bloxham would tell the Court that when he got ahead of the strikers, with only three men, Inspector Pitt said he did not think they would be able to do much more with those three men than they had done already.

After describing the attitude of the crowd and the endeavours of the police to persuade them to turn back, Mr. Wakeman mentioned an incident when Mr. King tried to secure a man who was apparently a ringleader. The mob intervened and Mr. King lost his man. The mob surged forward, those at the sides of the road got in advance of the police and it was evident that it would not be possible to hold them. With a view to warning the crowd a shot was fired into the earth.

A VOLLEY FIRED.

"In a small cutting Mr. King told Capt. Bloxham to fire one round, low. One volley was fired by the military. The police immediately rushed to the front and endeavoured to hold the crowd, which was still in a very nasty temper, calling out, 'Strike, strike,' and so forth. The crowd did not attempt to go forward and some minutes afterwards they got a little quieter, until the reinforcements—the fifty men—arrived.

After the shooting took place it was found that there were four seriously wounded men, who eventually died, and some eight men with milder injuries, mostly in the legs and feet.

FORMAL EVIDENCE.

Notifications and proclamations bearing on the subject of the inquiry were formally put in.

Mr. Harold Stuart House, civil engineer in the Public Works Department, produced plans of the Taiipo Road between the third and the eight mile-stones.

MR. KING'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thomas Henry King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kowloon, then gave evidence. He said:—This incident occurred at approximately 9.45 a.m. on the 3rd, about 7½ miles along the road. We had received strict orders to the effect that Chinese were not to be allowed to leave the Colony without a permit by any route whatsoever. I received no definite instructions as to the procedure I was to adopt; it was left to my discretion. A party was turned back on the 1st March. On the night of the 2nd March between 7 and 7.30 p.m. a party of 400 was returned to Kowloon by train, having been sent back from Taiipo. On the 3rd March at 7.30 a.m. 388 strikers were found at the junction of the Lung Shing Valley and the Taiipo Road. They were detained and marched back to Taiipo railway station. On the afternoon of 2nd I received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police that in view of the general situation I was to apply direct to the Commanding Officer of the 102nd Grenadiers for troops. During the 24 hours of March 2nd I received three separate informations that a large gathering was going to take place that evening and that the gathering had arranged to move overland to the border. On receipt of this information I instructed the Divisional Inspector at Yau-mat-ti to keep me fully posted as to any assemblies or movements.

At 11.45 p.m. I accompanied Captain Bloxham and Capt. Crawford, with 50 men of the 102nd and several police to the junction of the Castle Peak and Taiipo Roads. I posted them with instructions to stop any crowd, and to communicate with me over Mr. McMurray's telephone. I also sent out two police on motor cycles. They were instructed to keep in touch with this picket. I asked Capt. Bloxham to arrange for the guard to be marched back if nothing occurred by 4 a.m. I then returned with Capt. Bloxham, Capt. Crawford being left in command. On our way back I arranged with Capt. Bloxham to have 50 men ready to turn out in case of emergency.

"HOLD THE CROWD."

About 6 a.m. I received a telephone message from Yau-mat-ti police station that a crowd of about 600 strikers was moving off from around the Po Hing Theatre along Coronation Road. I then sent out the following instructions: "Capt. Bloxham with 50 Sepoys meet me at Yau-mat-ti Station at 7 a.m." I telephoned to Sub-Inspector Pitt at Sham Shui Po to go with all available men (which I knew to be about 5) to the Kowloon Waterworks, and hold the crowd until I arrived. I also telephoned to Sub-Inspector Lamman to take men to block the pass at 'Chingmoon.' I arrived at Yau-mat-ti police station in the police car at 7.15 a.m. There were small groups of strikers on the road between Po Hing Theatre and the Yau-mat-ti Station. I took Captain Bloxham and two Indian officers in my car. The troops were put in four buses. I then left orders at Yau-mat-ti police station for the Divisional Inspector to arrange for a picket of 10 men to follow up the Taiipo Road. On account of the situation I had arranged for that picket to go out on the Fire Brigade auxiliary tender at 7 a.m. the morning of the 3rd.

We then started off along Coronation Road. My car leading, and the four buses following. Just as we left Yau-mat-ti police station, Capt. Bloxham asked me what we were going to do. I told him of the big crowd of strikers. I said, 'We shall follow the crowd, overtake them, get in front of them, collect them up and bring them back under escort of your men with fixed bayonet to Kowloon. We shall march them on to the Reclamation under your guard. I shall then ask further instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police.' We proceeded as far as the junction of the Castle Peak and Taiipo Roads. I stopped my car there. Lance-Sergeant Mason, came up. I detailed him to keep at the back of all the buses and then report to me any breakdowns. I then proceeded up the road in my car.

ROAD LIKE AN ANT-HILL.

About 3 miles up the road I could only see one motor-bus and that was a long way behind. I drove on to a level point at the top of a rise and there stopped to await the buses. Capt. Bloxham and I, after a consultation, decided to discharge the buses. While waiting there one bus managed to crawl up with four men in it. About five minutes later a detachment of troops marched up. They had got out and walked up the hill. While waiting there a few minutes later the Yau-mat-ti picket also arrived on the Fire Brigade auxiliary tender. I decided to send the tender back, as it was not strong enough to carry the men.

All along the road to this point we had passed groups of strikers going along the road, the majority were in small bodies but there was one large body of 100 to 150 strikers. While waiting at this 3½ mile point the road was like an ant-hill. I told several bodies of men that they could not proceed. I made them wait beside the road.

About that time Sgt. Dorling came down from the direction of the Water Works and reported: "There is a crowd of about 2,000 at the Water Works and they are getting nasty. I have been sent for assistance." I put Capt. Bloxham into Sgt. Dorling's side-car and sent Dorling back to say we are on the way. At the same time, at Capt. Bloxham's request, I sent forward a detachment of 15 or 20 men under an Indian officer. This must have been about 8 a.m.

About 8 minutes later Sgt. Dorling reported "We were too late sir, the mob has broken through the police barrier." I immediately asked Capt. Bloxham to take as many men as he could in my car and get well ahead of the crowd and wait until I came up and to send back the car with one of the Sepoys as an escort to the driver. Capt. Bloxham then left with four Sepoys. Sgt. Dorling told to wait for me. I still had to wait to ensure that all the troops had come up.

While waiting, five or six strikers, whom I had stopped, ran down the hill side. I drew my revolver and ordered them back. Then came back. Then Sgt. Mason told me all the soldiers had arrived and that the buses had gone back.

MOB HAD BROKEN THROUGH.

After giving certain instructions, I jumped into the side car and instructed Sergeant Dorling to follow Capt. Bloxham. We passed groups of strikers all the way up the road. I called to them in Chinese, as I passed, to go back; that then had not a permit and that the Government would not allow them to go. This went on to the fourth or fifth mile-stones. They were in straggling groups. We overtook Sub-Inspectors Pitt and Field and the Indian police and one Sepoy at the point about 5½ miles along the road. We had already passed the troops that had been sent on foot. I stopped the side car. Sub-Inspector Pitt reported that a mob of two to three thousand had broken through the police and that some shots had been fired into the air and that the police had endeavoured to hold them back by placing their rifles horizontally in front of them and joining butt to butt, but the mob had pressed through and gone on. Inspector Pitt got on to the carrier of the motor-cycle and we proceeded.

Very soon we began to pass considerable numbers of strikers. I called to them to go back; that they could not proceed without a permit. They began to shout in reply "we won't go back; we are going to Canton." The parties of strikers thinned to about 100. Some distance on, while still shouting, I passed my own cook. He was walking on the right hand side of road in a big group. We were then going through a continuous mass. I saw him and he saw me. I shouted to him in English, "Cook, go back." My recollection is that he shouted back "I am not going back; I am going to Canton." I also saw a man who was later identified to me as Wong Cheuk, house boy to Mr. S. B. C. Ross. That man was doing a considerable amount of talking. I could not tell what he was saying.

MEN WHO TOOK THE LEADING PART.

About this time Inspector Pitt pointed out to me two men in the crowd. The first was a shock-haired man, medium build, with a white jacket. The second was a taller man in an old brown suit with a European tonic coat and he had an old felt hat. Pitt said: "These are the two men who took the leading part at the Waterworks and led the mob on to break through." We had difficulty in getting through the crowd at this time. The last 75 or 100 yards—the head of the crowd—was practically a solid mass of men.

The Coroner: There were a few women in the crowd.

Mr. King: There were a few; I passed five or six before the Waterworks; there were a few afterwards and they were in the rear of the mob. I noticed them and on each occasion I called out as before, only to receive the same replies.

We passed the head of the crowd some-where between the sixth and seventh mile-stones. I found Capt. Bloxham and his three men in a straight stretch of road at about 7½ miles on the road. He had taken up a position across the road, near a point where the old road cuts the new "straight." At my request he dropped his men back about one hundred yards to the mouth of a cutting. My reason for doing that was that I had realised we had a much bigger task than we imagined when we left the station. Taking post in that cutting would enable me to fill it with my men as they came up. Also it gave me a much bigger stretch of "straight." I then went to Captain Bloxham. "You may have to fire; do not fire without my orders. If I order fire, fire one round only," meaning one round per man. "Fire low at the feet; we (the police) are going back to meet the mob." Just as I said that we heard and saw the mob come round the head of a big bend about 200 yards away. We came face to face with the head of the mob about 25 yards above the loop. I estimated then that the police party would be about 1½ miles away from us and the leading detachment of troops would be from 2 to 2½ miles away. I had my revolver in my hand; I was holding it by the chamber. I raised my hand and called on the mob to stop. They halted as we came face to face. They were shouting and I shouted at the top of my voice, in Chinese, "You must go back; you have not got permission to leave; the Government will not let you leave." They shouted back, "We will not go back. We are going to Canton. We have no work in Hongkong; we have no food in Hongkong," and similar statements. I told them, still shouting, "If you go back the Government will give you food; there's lots of food in Hongkong; you can get work; and so on. This was repeated many times and went on for some two or three minutes.

SOLID MASS OF MEN.

The whole road, from the bend, was a solid mass of men. The crowd began to press. We had had to give a few yards, slowly, owing to the pressure. At this point, amid the shouting, two men forged through the head of the mob towards us. The leading man was the white-coated, shock-haired man already mentioned. The other was the man in the brown suit and felt hat—the other ringleader. The first pushed forward, waving his stick and shouting, in Chinese, go on, go on; hit him; hit him! The second man was shouting in the same way.

The man's action caused greater uproar amongst the mob and there was waving of sticks, umbrellas and hats and cries of "Advance." I decided to try and get the first man out of the crowd; I could see I was losing control over them. If we got rid of these two men I thought we might still hold on. I grabbed the first man with my left hand, meaning to pass him out to Inspector Pitt who was just at my right hand. As I seized him there was a rush forward of the crowd and now about. The leading ranks surged forward.

WARNED THEM SOLDIERS WOULD FIRE.

The Coroner: Had you, up to then, said anything to the crowd about firing?

Mr. King: I certainly had.

The Coroner: When did you say it and what did you say?

Mr. King: It was at the end of that three minutes' parading. I warned them: "This is the last time I shall allow those soldiers to fire." They could hear me by the crowd. They were then about 100 yards off.

The Coroner: How many times did you say that?

Mr. King: I said it at least three times. The last time I said it, I added, "This is the last time." They said, "We will go; we must go; we will do better." Their front ranks surged past me and I went on and the prisoner who was struggling with me.

The Coroner: Did they strike you?

Mr. King: No, none of them.

Or any of the others?—To my knowledge, no.

Continuing, the witness said: I saw the wings of the front rank were passing me; my prisoner had been forced from me; I heard a shot fired by Sub-Inspector Pitt into the ground on my right. I saw I had completely lost control of the mob. I called the soldiers and we ran off the road on to the loop. I shouted to Capt. Bloxham to fire one round.

A volley was fired. As soon as I heard the report we three rushed on to the road again in front of the mob. From the point that the man in the white coat pushed forward, those incidents were a matter of seconds. There were not two seconds between the report and our being on the road again. I held up my hand and shouted "go back; don't come forward or I will fire again." There was a great uproar the whole time. I could see one man had fallen just on my right hand; that was Tan Shui Pui. The mob had stopped, but was still in uproar. I shouted my warning again several times. The mob took its ground and there was only shouting and noise.

NO MORE FIRING.

No more firing whatsoever took place. I could not see the two ring leaders. The uproar and shouting continued for two or three minutes, saying they would die there and would not go back and some in answer to my calls to go back. After two or three minutes' shouting, quietness came and one or two of the more sensible men came forward. I told them they would have to go back and they said they would go back with the injured. I told them, "That's all right. Tell the people to be quiet. Those who have wounded can wait but tell the others who have no friends injured to get back." I then sent off Sergt. Doring to Shatin railway station to telephone Hongkong for the C.S.P. a magistrate, another Company of men and a doctor. Sub-Inspector Pitt and I then confined our attention to the wounded men in front; we dare not go far into the crowd. Ten minutes afterwards Sub-Inspector Field and the police party came through, followed immediately afterwards by the first detachment of troops. The mob was quiet then. They sat down by the side of the road. Sub-Inspector Field took the leading part in the first aid and we did what we could. We found eight cases up to this point. There were four found later, including the deceased, who was still alive.

We then had to wait for Dr. Smalley to arrive. The Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lindsell and troops arrived shortly after Dr. Smalley. None of these men who were shot were dead at that time. After Dr. Smalley arrived, four men received with light wounds to the foot; they were walking easily. In all three persons died at the scene.

I had a message sent to Mr. Burlingham at Tai-po with reference to the alleged movement of another body of strikers in that direction. I also received word of another body moving along the railway line; that was while I was waiting between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m.

END OF THE STORY.

I possess certain documents. They are directions stuck on stones and bushes giving information in Chinese as to the best way to Canton.

The wounded were sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital and the dead to Kowloon Mortuary.

The Coroner: That completes the story, doesn't it?

Mr. King: There is one other point. About 9.45 or 10 a.m. was the first opportunity I had of speaking to Capt. Bloxham. He reported to me that a fourth cartridge had been fired by one of the Sepoys. I waited there with the Captain Superintendent of Police and returned with him in the car. On our way back I passed my own cook and my boy, who were on their way back to Kowloon. The boy had been with me over 10 years. I warned them on two successive evenings, personally on the 1st and 2nd March that no one would be allowed to leave the Colony.

The Coroner: Did you get any definite instructions before you were out as to the use of fire-arms?

Mr. King: No definite instructions for this particular occasion.

You have Departmental Instructions?—Yes.

The Coroner asked for a copy, remarking that he wanted the instructions as to how and when to fire on a mob.

Mr. King: It is paragraph 11 of "Instructions of Superintendents."

The Coroner: No. 11 says that the presence of a magistrate on the spot, in the case of a disturbance, is not necessary, nor is there any need to read the Riot Act before taking action against a mob, but a mob should be warned beforehand that if the police, or troops have to fire, the fire will be effective. You complied with that?

Mr. King: I complied with it in as merciful a way as I could by directing that the soldiers should fire at their feet.

The Coroner: Then we come to "Instructions as to when and how to fire on a mob."—No. 1 reads:—

When a violent mob is engaged, or threatens to engage, in any of the following crimes:—

(a)—Dangerous violence to the person;

(b)—Barricade of houses, shops, or stores;

(c)—Breaching into houses, shops, stores, or places of worship, by night;

(d)—Attacking houses, shops, stores, or places of worship at any time day or night, in such a way as to endanger the safety of the inmates.

then the officer in charge of a detachment of police may, if he cannot otherwise prevent these crimes, give order to fire on the mob for the purpose of protecting persons and property, and he should, if necessary, take the responsibility for so doing.

"Did the present circumstances come within that?" asked the Coroner.

"I consider (a) did," replied Mr. King.

"And there was a ground which does not appear there, but which I consider more important."

The Coroner: Let us take them one by one. Do you consider you were justified in firing, because this mob was engaged, or threatening to engage, in the crime of dangerous violence to the person?

Mr. King: That is one of the grounds on which I fired.

In your mind, who was the person threatened with dangerous violence? Myself, and the two police officers with me, immediately, and, ultimately, Captain Bloxham and his three men.

The Coroner then read paragraph 3 of the "Instructions" as follows:—

Officers and men must remember that once an order to fire is given, the firing must be as effective as possible. Firing over the heads of a mob gives courage to the mob, leads the mob time to think, and might bring disaster on the police. If it is necessary to fire, killing should be the object.

You complied, in fact, with Section 3, is that right?

Mr. King: Yes, except the last paragraph, I construed that as mercifully as I could.

You tried not to kill?—I complied with paragraph 11 rather than that, that the fire must be effective. I endeavoured to get the effect at the slightest possible cost.

Apart from the "Instructions," have you any other ground for firing on this crowd?—I had other grounds.

First, I am a Justice of the Peace of the Colony. The whole situation was abnormal and the times extraordinary. Strict orders had been received from the Government that strikers were not to leave the Colony by land routes. The mob had broken through one armed police barrier—two Europeans and nine men—at the Waterworks. If I allowed that mob to pass my post the following consequences ensued:—

(a)—Embodied by two successes, the strikers would let law and order go by the board.

(b)—It was extremely improbable, if not impossible, that I could regain command at the head of the mob which would then, in all probability, attain its object of reaching the border.

(c)—Men blooded and all would be caused, since Mr. Burlingham A.S.P. at Tai-po, with less men than I had at my near disposal, would have to deal with the mob in open country.

(d)—Capt. Bloxham and his three men would be placed in a very disadvantageous position, since I had directed him to act under my orders; moreover, he and his men had never been on the road before.

Another reason was: All other available methods of inducing the mob to obey the law had been tried without success.

A prisoner had escaped from my custody and the mob was asking his escape.

The mob was engaged in dangerous violence to the person.

I regarded this as a direct attempt to subvert the authority of the Government.

These are the grounds on which I was justified in firing, and in view of the extraordinary situation and the crisis that obtained.

The Coroner: Is that all you wish to say?

Mr. King: I think that is all I have in my mind.

In reply to one or two questions by Mr. Wakeham, Mr. King said he estimated the number of the crowd at the time of firing as at least 2,000. The number of persons issued by the police on the two previous days, under the Order in Council, was 127 on March 1st, and 349 on March 2nd.

Mr. Shenton: I think we ought to have it on record that you speak Chinese fluently.

Mr. King: Yes, I have been a member of the Board of Examiners for some years.

When you said, in the course of the parading, that you were speaking the "literal truth," that has a particular significance to Chinese—I meant it to have.

It would convey that something is going to happen; that the bullets will be effective?—Yes, quite.

Your instructions were literally carried out, by the firing party?—I consider so. There were no less than six foot wounds and two leg wounds, one very slight.

Can you give any idea what forces Mr. Burlingham had, behind him?—One British officer, one Indian officer, and 30 men of the H.K.S.P., distributed at different points in the Territory. The strength of the police was below normal as some had been brought into Hongkong on account of the strike.

Mr. King also mentioned that, on March 2nd, 400 strikers were sent back from Tai-po and Mr. Burlingham had consulted him over-night as to the feasibility and desirability of intercepting strikers on the south side of the Kowloon Hills, because they were coming through in such large numbers that it was difficult to deal with them.

Mr. Shenton: You agree that it is improbable that the mob could have been stopped afterwards?

Mr. King: Improbable, except by armed force and considerable loss of life.

Far more than was occasioned at Shatin?—Far more.

Mr. Shenton also extracted from the witness, for the sake of putting it on the record, that there had been a general strike in the Colony; that wholesale criminal intimidation had been going on, with general threats of killing and violence; a murder by shooting on the Prince of Wales and a stabbing case. The situation was regarded as so serious by the Government that a proclamation was issued calling out the Volunteers and a drastic Ordinance and Regulations had been passed to deal with the situation generally. The Government regarded the time as fraught with great difficulty. An examination service had been inaugurated in the Harbour, and junks which did not stop, when ordered, would be fired upon.

Mr. Shenton asked a further question:—

"This breakdown of the motor houses materially altered the situation on the Tai-po Road?"

Absolutely, replied Mr. King.

Had you been able to get your soldiers there by the houses?—I would probably have been absolutely different, although my original plan never altered.

But these buses, in a way, frustrated your scheme?—Yes.

It was decided to continue taking evidence this morning at 11 o'clock. The jury decided that there would be no need for them to visit the scene.

The Coroner remarked that he would like to have some evidence from Chinese witnesses in the crowd and the Captain Superintendent of Police remarked that there were several in hospital and it ought to be possible to get them.

MOTOR CYCLIST INJURED.

COLLIDES WITH MOTOR-CAR NEAR DEEP WATER BAY.

A collision between a motor-car and motor-cycle occurred on Saturday afternoon on the Repulse Bay Road, near Deep Water Bay Golf Links. The motor-cyclist, Mr. Thorne, of No. 1, Causeway Bay, was proceeding towards town on a motor-cycle owned by Mr. Mezzal at the French Bank. On turning a sharp corner he dashed into a motor-car, driven by Mrs. E. van Castericum, of No. 57, The Peak, which was proceeding in the opposite direction. The front part of the motor-cycle was badly buckled by the impact, and the rider thrown heavily to the ground and one of his legs was fractured. First aid was rendered by players from the golf links, and Mr. Thorne was removed to the French Hospital by the motor-ambulance, which was summoned by telephone.

COMPANY REPORT.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank informs us that he is in receipt of a cablegram from the Head Office of the Bank to the effect that at the half yearly meeting of shareholders held at the head office at Yokohama on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. p.a. for the half year ended the 31st December, 1921, to add to the reserve fund Y4,000,000; and to carry forward the sum of Y4,840,000 to the next account.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

SPECIAL ORDERS BY LIKET-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

The following extract from the Hongkong Government Gazette dated March 10th, 1922, is published for information:—

PROCLAMATIONS.

R. E. STUBBS, Governor.

By H.E. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by section 12 of the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920, it is enacted that the Governor may in case of great national emergency or in case of actual or apprehended invasion of or attack on the Colony or in case of serious local disturbance by proclamation call out any volunteer corps for actual military service, and whereas it is also enacted by the aforesaid section that the period of such service shall continue so long as the Governor may consider necessary and shall end only by order of the Governor;

And whereas the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps was called out for actual military service by such proclamation on the 4th day of March, 1922;

And whereas it appears to me that it is unnecessary that the period of such service should continue after the date hereof;

Therefore I, Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby order that the period of such service shall come to an end at midnight of the 10th day of March, 1922.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 10th day of March, 1922.

By Command, (Ed.) CLARENCE SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

God Save the King.

R. B. YOUNG, Major Adjutant, H.V.D.C.

Hongkong, March 13th, 1922.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C.C. v. I.R.C.

The following matches were played on Saturday:—

I.R.C.		
A. H. Ramjahn, b. Evans	1	
S. H. R. Ismail, b. Evans, Stalker	1	
S. H. R. Ismail, b. Evans, Stalker	1	
D. Ramjahn, c. Dances, b. Evans	0	
S. A. Ismail, b. Evans	5	
S. D. Ismail, b. Stalker	6	
A. el Arculi, not out	6	
J. S. Curriem, c. Thompson, b. Stalker	1	
O. Ismail, b. Evans	0	
F. M. E. el Arculi, b. Evans	0	
A. Kitchell, b. Evans	1	
Extras	5	
Total	27	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Evans	8.4	5	4	7
Stalker	8	2	18	3

K.C.C.

J. P. Robinson, b. A. el Arculi	23
L. J. Blackburn, c. O. Ismail, b. A. el Arculi	17
Capt. Spinks, b. A. el Arculi	1
C. P. J. Curriem, c. Curriem, b. H. H. Ramjahn	31
T. M. Cochrane, c. and b. S. H. Ismail	7
E. L. Bragg, c. Curriem, b. F. M. E. el Arculi	34
Aren H.	
C. J. Stalker, c. S. D. Ismail, b. S. A. R. Ismail	33
F. G. Thompson, c. E. Ramjahn, b. Curriem	0
J. Stalker, not out	3
C. Dances, c. and b. Curriem	1
B. D. Evans, b. Curriem	0
Extras	15
Total	177

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. el Arculi	9	1	40	3
J. S. Curriem	4.2	0	23	3
S. A. Ismail	4	0	28	1
H. H. Ramjahn	7	0	35	1
F. M. E. el Arculi	7	2	18	0
S. A. R. Ismail	3	0	12	1

KOWLOON C.C. 2nd XI. v. I.R.C. 2nd XI.

KOWLOON C.C.

B. E. Lindell, c. Minna, b. Madar 56 || C. Russell, b. Ramjahn | 61 |
F. E. Lawrence, b. Madar	12
F. Jones, not out	2
A. O. Brown, not out	26
H. Overy, b. Ramjahn	0
F. Evelyn, run out	3
Extras	29
Total (for 5 wickets dec.)	166

I.R.C.

E. J. Edwards, E. F. Spinks, A. Leach, L. Jack did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
N. B. Ritchie	7	0	31	0
H. J. Ramjahn	14	1	38	2
A. H. Madar	13	1	0	2
E. Moesdeen	2	0	0	0
T. A. Wahi	2	0	0	0
S. Abbas	2	0	0	0

I.R.C.

A. K. Minna, b. Spinks 7 || T. A. Wahi, c. and b. Spinks | 0 |
A. Dusa, c. Brown, b. Jones	14
R. Nagan, b. Spinks	6
A. Abbas, c. Lawrence, b. Jones	4
S. Ramjahn, b. Jones	1
H. D. Ramjahn, c. Edwards, b. Spinks	0
E. A. Moesdeen, b. w. Spinks	0
O. Ramjahn, b. Jones	13
A. H. Madar, not out	6
N. B. Kitchell, c. Jack, b. Spinks	9
Extras	6
Total	66

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Spinks	10.1	3	17	6
Jones	19	1	40	4

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Further results in the Hongkong Cricket Club tennis tournament are as follows:—

Open Championship, Singles.—S. H. Ismail beat H. Krebs, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. V. Yanovich beat Major Lloyd, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. F. A. Redmond beat H. C. Hunt, 6-1, 6-1.

Open Championship, Doubles.—S. A. Ramjahn and O. Ramjahn beat L. Lindell and R. E. Lindell, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 9-7.

Handicap Singles "A."—R. M. Smith (13/6) beat G. Miskin (2/6), 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. N. L. Smith (12/6) beat G. W. Sewell (15), 8-6, 6-4. Major C. Willson (3/6) beat L. Nelson (12/6), 6-4, 6-2.

Handicap Singles "B."—B. Crowley (14/6) beat G. E. Ellans (10), 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Handicap Doubles.—L. Nelson and Capt. K. Tomory (14/6) beat H. A. Nott and H. S. Bennett (15/6), 6-2, 2-6, 6-4. Major J. R. Lloyd and A. B. Raworth (15/1) beat A. K. Mackenzie and B. D. Evans (12/6), 6-1, 6-3. R. M. Henderson and E. B. Reed (12/6) beat W. A. Cornell and R. Stock, 6-1, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Doubles.—Wong Pok-keung and V. Yanovich v. J. B. Penman and J. D. Humphreys.

Club Championship.—G. W. Sewell v. L. Nelson; Major C. Willson v. K. W. Lane.

Handicap Singles "A."—C. C. Stark v. K. Valentine.

Handicap Singles "B."—P. W. Barker v. W. A. Cornell.

WEDNESDAY.

Open Singles.—J. B. Penman v. G. M. Dodwell.

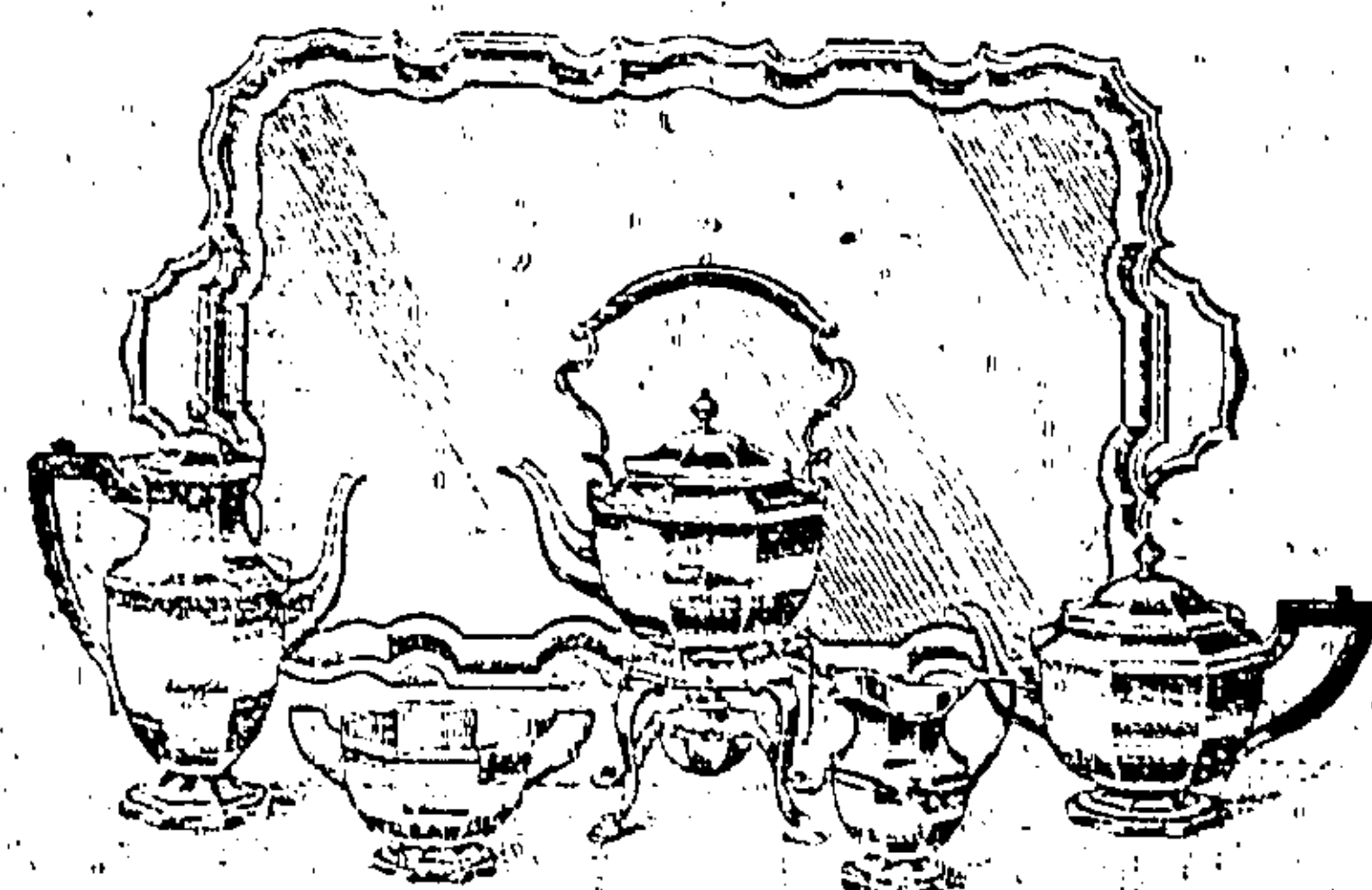
Open Doubles.—Major J. R. Lloyd and A. B. Raworth v. J. B. Penman and K. W. Lane.

Yow Man-tun and Wong Pok-keung v. Major C. Willson and G. W. Sewell v. L. Nelson and W. Hyde.

Handicap Singles "B."—G. H. Wilson v. F. Cavi lot; D. M. Larkins v. K. W. Lane.

STERLING SILVERWARE

ENGLISH MADE LATEST DESIGNS



COMMUNITY TABLE SILVERWARE

THE "ARISTOCRAT" OF THE DINING TABLE

PRICES ON APPLICATION

1ST FLOOR SILVER DEPT. 1ST FLOOR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW STOCK

OF

COLUMBIA

IDEAL SOFT NEEDLES

ALSO

FIBRE NEEDLES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JAMES TOTTEN SHAW, DECEASED.

ALL Claims against the estate of the above named deceased must be sent to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Princes's Building,
Hongkong, March 13th, 1922. [594]

BRITISH LEGION

(HONGKONG AND CHINA BRANCH)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CITY HALL on MONDAY, 20th MARCH, 1922, at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing Officers and Committee for the current year.

H. K. HOLMES,
Hon. Secretary
Hongkong, 14th March, 1922. [600]

HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

THE USUAL DINNER DANCING will NOT be held on WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH.

THE DINING ROOM (Old Grill Room), will be used as GRILL ROOM on WEDNESDAY NIGHT and will be open from 7 to 9.15 p.m.

[597]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

RESTRICTION OF MEMBERS

OWING to the congested condition of the courses no further Members will be elected, but application for membership may be made.

Applicants will be registered in strict rotation and the Committee will decide quarterly about 31st MARCH, 20th JUNE, 20th SEPTEMBER and 31st DECEMBER how many new Members may be elected. No courtesy cards allowing applicants the use of the Courses will be issued until the names of such applicants are actually put up for election.

HANDICAPS.
All handicaps (men only) will be cancelled on June 1st 1922.

Members are requested to put in 3 cards between now and then for a new handicap on any of the following courses, Fan Ling Old and New Course and Happy Valley Course (18 holes).

The new handicaps will be posted in various Club Houses and entered in the books, and will come into force on JUNE 2nd 1922, after which date no handicaps other than those appearing on the list will be recognized. It is particularly requested that—

A—Members return three cards as soon as possible.
B—That all cards are dated.
C—That the player's present handicap be declared.

BY ORDER

FOR SALE

MOTOR LAUNCH "MINNIE" fitted with large cabin, lavatory, pantry etc. Electric light throughout, and fan. Length 36' 6". Beam 8' 6". Draft 2' 6". Engine 32-40 H.P. (Keweenaw). Speed 15 miles, good sea boat, in first class condition, suitable for bathing parties. Price \$40,000, or highest reasonable offer.

Apply Box [599]

CITY HALL

PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPILS' PIANO RECITAL.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
MARCH 14th and 15th, at 5.30 p.m.

Tickets for the 2nd Concert of ANDERSEN'S, \$1.00. [606]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that arrangements are being made to return the following cargoes for Hongkong, discharged at Shanghai and Kobe owing to the recent strikes sundry.

FROM SHANGHAI or Various Steamers
Per "KAMO MARU" due Hongkong 14th March.
Per "KATORI MARU" due Hongkong 14th March.
Per "SUWA MARU" due Hongkong 14th March.
Per "TOTTORI MARU" due Hongkong 14th March.
FROM KOBE ex "TANGO MARU" & "CALCUTTA MARU"
Per "AWA MARU" due Hongkong 20th March.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents, Hongkong, 13th March, 1922. [601]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MERANO" having arrived from the above ports bringing forward cargo ex a.s. "PERSEA".

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 12th inst.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be stored until 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by COLWELL & Co. Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1922. [596]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

CUSTOMERS are requested to use their PASS BOOKS when ordering provisions, etc. Orders written on slips of paper will not be accepted in future.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [586]

NOTICE TO EX-SERVICE MEN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES has specially notified his desire to be given the opportunity of MEETING all Ex-Service Men now in the Colony on the occasion of his visit here next month.

By the kind invitation of His Excellency the Governor, the grounds of Government House will be open at 2.30 p.m. on April 6th, when Ex-Service Men are cordially invited to be present to meet the Prince.

It is requested that all those who wish to attend should apply to Mr. E. H. RICE at Government House, for a card of admission, stating the name of the Corps in which they served.

Application should be made by March 15th at latest. [588]

G. R.

NOTICE

THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE wishes to express his sincere thanks to all owners of private cars and lorries and Garage proprietors who placed their motor vehicles at the disposal of the Motor Transport Sub-Department, Police Headquarters, during the latter stages of the Seamen's Strike and thereby assisted the distribution of food supplies with complete success.

He wishes further to convey his appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the public who placed their services at the disposal of the Motor Transport Sub-Department as Drivers of lorries, cars and cycles. It was due to their untiring efforts that not only food supplies but Police patrols were successfully maintained, the latter in increasing strength until the termination of the Strike.

F. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1922. [590]

G. R.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 31st March, 1922, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1923.

Printed Forms Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest any tender is reserved.

F. DALTON,
Sergeant Captain, R.N.
F.N. HOSPITAL.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1922. [585]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st March, 1922, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1922. [583]

NOTICE

I, H.M.H. NEMAZIE, of Prince's Building 1 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, hereby give notice that in accordance with the conditions of purchase and for uniformity with the names of the other vessels owned by me, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "HISTORIAN" of Hongkong, official number 105364 of gross tonnage 648 tons, register tonnage 648 tons, hitherto owned by me, for permission to change her name to "ARABESTAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by me.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

DATED AT HONGKONG, THIS TENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1922.
H. M. H. NEMAZIE [574]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD. will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday the 10th day of March, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. when the proposed Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on Friday the 3rd day of March, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows—
(a) By the insertion of "£10,000" in the place of "£8,000" in the fifth line thereof.
(b) By striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year wherein such profits shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of £150,000, and a commission of ten per cent per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum."

2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) to be retroactive and take effect from the 1st day of January, 1922.

Dated the 8th day of March, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [582]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-seventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1921.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the ninth day of March, 1922, to Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1922. [530]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1922, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. N. BEAUFRAIX,
Secretary. [587]

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 20th March, 1922, at noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th March, 1922 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager. [530]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong), REGISTER of the Co. will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1922, to THURSDAY, 16th April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. BOBERTS,
Secretary. [533]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE Forty-fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Co. will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1922. [575]

G. R.

SALE of old Surplus Stores due to commence on 7th instant will now take place at Naval Yard on 14th, 15th and 16th instant and at Victualling Yard Kowloon on 17th inst. Inspection of Lots on 15th instant.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
8th March, 1922.

NEW DATE FOR

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

DAY OF HELP.

(For YUSANFU HOSPITAL and St. DUNSTON'S)

MONDAY, MARCH 20th.

Will Societies Clubs, etc., help by keeping this date free.

TO LET

2 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local City from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Des Voeux Road entrance. [450]

TO LET

FURNISHED FLAT—Tregunter Mansion May Road, from April 26th. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. [531]

OFFICE TO LET

SIX ROOMS will be vacant in "UNION BUILDING" from 1st April. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

TO LET FURNISHED

From 15th May, 1922, to 31st January, 1923.

FULLY equipped 5-ROOMED HOUSE at Kowloon, excellently situated near Royal Observatory.

Preference given to tenant who would let one room to a young bachelor the son of the Lessor.

Apply Box 558, c/o Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since 1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one of the finest Champagnes produced.

It invariably figures in the Menus at Staté Banquets, Civic functions, Regimental Dinners; and is served in all the leading Social and Sporting Clubs of Great Britain, Europe America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 618.

BIRTHS

EVANS.—At Shanghai, on March 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH J. EVANS, a daughter.

KAY.—At Shanghai, on March 4th, the wife of W. W. KAY, a daughter.

MARRIAGE

LONG—GRAHAM.—At Shanghai, on March 1st, FREDERICK JAMES LONG, of Deal, England, to BEATRICE MURIEL GRAHAM, of Surbiton, England.

DEATHS

ANTONICICH.—At Shanghai, on March 4th, LUCILIA, dearly beloved wife of L. ANTONICICH.

CHILVER.—At Shanghai, on March 4th, SAMUEL CHILVER, aged 55 years.

MARSHALL.—At Shanghai, on March 4th, ELIZABETH SELLERS, widow of P. MARSHALL, Esq., late Manager, the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, in her 48th year.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

[HONGKONG, MARCH 14th, 1922.]

A REPLY TO CRITICISM.

We notice that the *Hongkong Telegraph* describes as "totally untrue" the assertion we made that, with the single exception of insisting on the holding of the conference in Hongkong, the Government, in the Strike negotiations, gave way all along the line. Let us see how "the Government firmly resisted more than one of the demands made by the men's leaders." To be "specific," our contemporary says:

"It was demanded, for example, that seamen should in future be employed solely through the Union, and that no agreement between owners and men should be valid unless witnessed by the Union. Both those demands were refused by the Government. True, assent was given to an arrangement by which seamen may have the advantage of the presence of an interpreter at the signing on or off of articles, but, inasmuch as the agreements are in the English language, that is only just and right."

The reply to this is that the Government could not possibly have been forced to concede the first demand because it does not possess jurisdiction of that kind over foreign shipping calling at the port, but it did give way on the demand that the agreements should be "witnessed" by the Union. The Union are allowed to have an "interpreter" present when the men sign on or off the articles. Why could not the demand have been met by the appointment of a Government official interpreter for such a purpose? Does not the right conceded to the Union, to have its own interpreter present, place a

tremendous power in the hands of the Union? What chance would a non-union seaman have in such circumstances? What we all know of the Union's activities during the strike is enough to satisfy any person that a non-union man's life would not be worth living in such circumstances. What this concession really means is that there is unlikely to be again any Chinese employed on a British ship who is not a union man.

"Two other points on which the Government refused to give way" concerned the suggested arbitration," says our contemporary. It is true the Government refused to accept the ridiculous proposals of the seamen regarding the personnel of the Board, and declined to consider the equally ridiculous proposal that the arbitration should take place at Canton. The point is that while the Government, in the early days of the strike, committed itself to the principle of arbitration, it showed no disposition in the final stage of the negotiations to insist firmly on it as the only means of arriving at a satisfaction settlement, but allowed the shipowners to be forced into a settlement which they had been resisting as unreasonable and unjust. Neither side won on the question of the personnel of the Board, which is a mere incidental; the salient fact is that the Government abandoned the principle. The Government, at an earlier stage, had emphasised the point that the offer extorted from the shipowners "was not finally binding on either side, but was subject to revision by the arbitrators," but in the end the Government ceased to "emphasise" it, and the Settlement makes no provision whatever for arbitration.

We have not discussed the re-opening of the Seamen's Union, regarding which our contemporary says there has been "much misinformed comment," but on this subject we may be permitted to point out that the Government had definitely declared that before the Union could be re-established in the Colony it "absolutely required proof of freedom from unlawfulness." It was laid down that "all seamen and all workmen whom they involved in the strike must return to work and Hongkong resume its normal condition before it can be considered that proof of freedom from unlawfulness has been furnished," and it was added that "If all come back to work first on the conditions offered by the shipowners and await the award of the arbitrators, the Governor will cancel the proclamation closing the Union." The proclamation closing the Union was eventually cancelled on the mere promise given by the men's leaders that they would return to work. They did not, in fact, return to work until the Union had been re-established in the Colony. Those are the plain facts, and it is difficult to recognise in them that the Government made a "firm stand on all vital points."

Inspector Kent told Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, that it took four constables to get a Chinese, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly, to the police station. In the cells he was very violent and caused a great disturbance. The man said he knew nothing about the affair. A fine of \$10 with the option of 21 days' imprisonment was ordered.

Two distinguished British Generals both sons of Ireland, were staying in Shanghai last week for a few days before going on to Peking. Major-General Sir Alfred Knox is best known for his work in Russia, where he acted for a time as Military Attaché. Lieut-General Sir Charles Kavanagh, our other notable visitor, was a prominent cavalry leader during the war, ultimately being promoted to command of the Cavalry Corps.

A young Chinese, described as "one of two scoundrels," was fined \$2 at the Magistracy, yesterday, for refusing to pay a rickshaw coolie his fare, and, in addition he was ordered to pay the coolie \$5 compensation for assault. The coolie told Mr. Wood that he was engaged by the defendant to take him from Salt Fish Lane to the end of Third Street. At the end of the journey the man refused to pay, and when remonstrated with the defendant, struck him a severe blow in the eye. Several other men joined in the assault. The rickshaw coolie was rescued from the mob by an Indian constable.

Forty-five ships left the port over the week-end, many of them heavily laden with cargo which had been awaiting shipment.

Mr. W. J. Glennell, of H.M.'s Consular Service, underwent an operation at General Hospital, Shanghai, last week. The latest news reports favourable progress.

The total output of the Kailan-Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 25th, amounted to 81,352 tons and the sales during the period to 86,557 tons.

The Musicale arranged for Thursday, March 16th, at the Helena May Institute, will not take place. A tea-dance will be held on Thursday, March 23rd. Tickets, 75 cents.—Adv.

The engagement is announced of Mr. T. J. Fisher, manager of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire in Hankow, and Miss Margaret Mary Macdonald, who has come to China on a visit from South Africa.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is to make a two days' stay at Manila on the return voyage from Japan. H.M.S. *Renown*, with the Prince on board, is due to arrive at Manila on May 13th.

Mrs. Peter Marshall, of Shanghai, died at the Isolation Hospital, on March 4th, a victim to a severe attack of scarlet fever. She was taken ill about a month previously immediately after the death of her husband, Mr. Peter Marshall, who also succumbed to the ravages of the same sickness. Mrs. Marshall was a native of Philadelphia and is survived by one daughter.

An armed robbery is reported from Lamina Island. A number of armed men are said to have entered a matched at a late hour on Saturday evening, and, after binding and gagging the occupants, stole money and clothing to the value of \$67.

An odd-job coolie, who attempted to bring four packets of ammunition ashore from the a.s. *Empire State* without permission of the authorities, was fined \$300, with the option of three months' imprisonment, by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday.

A Chinese seaman attempted to commit suicide on Saturday afternoon by throwing himself into the harbour from the ferry-boat *Felen*, near the Yau-mati Breakwater. He was saved by a Chinese seaman employed on the steam-launch *Leewoo*, who pluckily swam to the rescue.

Chinese newspapers report that owing to the appointment of young women as telephone operators, the male operators in the Wuchang and Hankow Telephone Co. went on strike on the 2nd instant, service being suspended until the next morning when the men returned to work pending negotiations.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club announce by advertisement to-day that owing to the congested condition of the golf courses no further members will be elected. Applicants will be registered and the Committee will decide quarterly how many can be elected as members. It is also announced that the handicaps of all men players are to be revised.

Inspector Kent told Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, that it took four constables to get a Chinese, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly, to the police station. In the cells he was very violent and caused a great disturbance. The man said he knew nothing about the affair. A fine of \$10 with the option of 21 days' imprisonment was ordered.

Two distinguished British Generals both sons of Ireland, were staying in Shanghai last week for a few days before going on to Peking. Major-General Sir Alfred Knox is best known for his work in Russia, where he acted for a time as Military Attaché. Lieut-General Sir Charles Kavanagh, our other notable visitor, was a prominent cavalry leader during the war, ultimately being promoted to command of the Cavalry Corps.

A young Chinese, described as "one of two scoundrels," was fined \$2 at the Magistracy, yesterday, for refusing to pay a rickshaw coolie his fare, and, in addition he was ordered to pay the coolie \$5 compensation for assault. The coolie told Mr. Wood that he was engaged by the defendant to take him from Salt Fish Lane to the end of Third Street. At the end of the journey the man refused to pay, and when remonstrated with the defendant, struck him a severe blow in the eye. Several other men joined in the assault. The rickshaw coolie was rescued from the mob by an Indian constable.

Forty-five ships left the port over the week-end, many of them heavily laden with cargo which had been awaiting shipment.

Mr. W. J. Glennell, of H.M.'s Consular Service, underwent an operation at General Hospital, Shanghai, last week. The latest news reports favourable progress.

The total output of the Kailan-Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 25th, amounted to 81,352 tons and the sales during the period to 86,557 tons.

The Musicale arranged for Thursday, March 16th, at the Helena May Institute, will not take place. A tea-dance will be held on Thursday, March 23rd. Tickets, 75 cents.—Adv.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

TRANSVAAL SCOTCH TROOPS AMBUSHED.

JOHANNESBURG, March 13th.
General Smuts has arrived and taken over the control of the situation. He had a very narrow escape en route from a bullet striking the motor-car in which he was travelling. The farmers and others of all shades of opinion have splendidly responded to the Government's call.

PRETORIA, March 13th.
Overwhelming Government forces are sweeping in on all sides. Operations against the rebels are proceeding satisfactorily. Aeroplanes dropped supplies for the detached police forces and also heavily bombed the revolutionaries in the Brixton area.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

LATER.
General Smuts speaking on the situation in the Rand says that the present revolutionary movement is the work of extremist agitators who used the strike in the mines as a cloak for the dissemination of syndicalist views. "The military situation is well in hand, loyal citizens actively supporting the Government. It should not take long to re-establish peaceful conditions. The mass of the workers outside the Witwatersrand refused to be stampeded into a general strike of all the unions. The natives have shown exemplary forbearance throughout the trouble."

EARLIER CABLES.
STRIKERS ENDEAVOUR TO OCCUPY JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, March 11th.
Fighting is occurring over a fairly wide area. The sound of volleys is continually heard and ambulance cars are rushing in all directions. The government forces have occupied Brakpan and are now advancing on Springs. They took prisoner many strikers at Benoni.

Commandos are endeavouring to occupy Johannesburg itself and already partially surround the city.
Strikers have burned the Fordsburg Police Station and the police at present are merely holding key positions.

Meanwhile, the concentration of Government forces is proceeding most rapidly and burgher forces are shortly arriving. Artillery are taking up their positions. Aeroplanes are active and have bombed the strikers' positions at Fordsburg.
It is estimated that to-day's casualties are over a hundred killed and many wounded.

LATER.
The casualties in yesterday's fighting are now estimated at 600, of which 80 were killed. The bulk of the strikers' casualties is not yet known.

LATER.
Fighting has been resumed in the Newlands and Fordsburg areas. There is continuous rifle and revolver fire and occasional machine-gun bursts. The casualties are not known.

A detachment of the Transvaal Scottish, composed chiefly of ex-Servicemen, was ambushed at Benoni and 18 killed and 25 wounded.

JOHANNESBURG, March 12th.
Thirty-five were killed and numbers wounded in the course of a fight between a commando and a detachment of the Imperial Light Horse. The latter's casualties were 6 killed and 15 wounded, the dead including an officer.

Johannesburg streets are thronged with huge crowds, including women and children, listening to the firing, which is very heavy.

A Bloemfontein message says it is announced that Hertzog and other influential Nationalists do not countenance the formation of strike commandos.

A Capetown message says the general strike movement outside the Rand is so far most limited. The strikers at Durban have formed a commando, but there is no sign of violence. Conditions are practically normal at Capetown and Bloemfontein.

LATER.
Guerrilla warfare is raging around the centre of Johannesburg. Natal troops and other Government reinforcements are arriving. Aeroplanes are machine-gunning the attackers at the power station.

A Pretoria message says martial law is being enforced. The authorities have suppressed a Nationalist and Labourist newspaper, closed the Trades Hall and seized the papers therein.

PRETORIA, March 12th.
A communique dated yesterday says there has been considerable fighting on the Rand during the greater part of the day. The revolutionaries have been most active, burning houses at Benoni and Boksburg, doubtless in retaliation for the aeroplane bombing. Aeroplanes caused severe casualties to two commandos by direct bomb hits. The Imperial Light Horse was engaged in furious duties when attacked. It put up an excellent fight, but was pressed back. Eventually it pursued the revolutionaries and took prisoner sixteen. The communique adds that the Government has now mobilized formidable forces.

(Continued on last of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.
THE PRINCE IN INDIA.
WARMLY WELCOMED AT KAPURTHALA.

The Prince of Wales visited Kapurthala to-day and was warmly welcomed, the Maharajah and his sons leading the state officials. Though the visit was informal the Station was gorgeously decorated and the route to the palace was lined with state troops. The Prince motored through the well decorated streets and was cheered by large crowds from the housetops and the people thronging the roadsides. After attending the garden party the Prince motored through the streets which were densely packed by the crowd, giving him an ovation on the way to the people's fair. The state banquet held to-night in his honour was the last brilliant function in India and his visit to Kapurthala concludes his visit to the Indian states. The palace was beautifully illuminated. The Maharajah, toasting the Prince of Wales, welcomed him as the heir to a mighty throne which firmly united the many scattered nations of the British Empire. The Prince had set an inspiring example, sharing the perils and privations of the late war. The Prince of Wales, rising to reply, received a great ovation. He said he was greatly pleased to visit Kapurthala and renew the Maharajah's acquaintance. He eulogised the splendid war services of the Kapurthala State, both in men and money. The Maharajah also helped in other ways to win the victory. It was hoped that the desire for service to King and country would always inspire the people of Kapurthala. The Prince of Wales left for Dehradun.

GERMAN OCCUPATION EXPENSES.
U.S. MAKES ANOTHER DEMAND.

PARIS, March 13th.
The Chicago Tribune states that in addition to the recent claim, the United States is shortly demanding another twenty-three million dollars for occupation expenses up to May, 1922.

EARLIER CABLES.
ENGINEERING LOCK-OUT.
DISPUTE ORIGINATED IN OVERTIME QUESTION.

LONDON, March 13th.
The engineering dispute originated in the question of overtime. The Amalgamated Engineering Union contend that it is entitled to a vote in determining the amount and conditions of overtime under the agreement of September, 1920. They declare that the question is of vital importance to the Union in view of the enormous amount of engineering unemployment. The employers claim full discretion in ordering overtime and describe the Union's claim as an interference with managerial functions, making the issue whether industry shall be carried on on a Soviet basis or on a basis of private enterprise.

LONDON, March 13th.
Members of the Engineering Union of Belfast have decided to strike in support of the engineers in Britain. Two thousand are affected.GANDHI'S ARREST.
URGES LOVERS OF INDIA TO KEEP PEACE.

AHMEDABAD, March 13th.
The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bailey, has been ordered to arrest Gandhi and his Institute, near Ahmedabad, when he encountered Shanker Lal Banker, the well-known Bombay merchant, who is a leading Nationalist, whom he arrested and took to the Institute, where he arrived at 10.30 at night. Most of the inmates had retired, but they soon paraded before Gandhi's residence, prayed and sang Gandhi's favourite hymn and paid obeisances to him. Then Gandhi, his wife and Banker were taken to gaol. Gandhi's last words to his followers were "Work hard; tire not." He exhorted all lovers of India to keep perfect peace throughout India.

Mr. Bailey at midnight searched the office of a vernacular newspaper and collected a few of Gandhi's original contributions to the newspaper *Kohinoor* in 1921 and 1922, which are understood to form the basis of the charge against him.

A Delhi message says Indian opinion on the arrest is reflected by a speech by the pundit Malaviya who declared that the arrest was a great blunder.

1,500 REBELS CAPTURED.

LATER.
The Johannesburg message says the military have taken 1,500 prisoners in the Brixton area, which is now cleared of menacing rebel commandos, whose casualties in the course of the operations were heavy.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.
LEADING INDIANS DEPLORE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

BOMBAY, March 13th.
The news of Mr. Montagu's resignation has shocked Indians as it was totally unexpected. Non-co-operators and Moderates regret his loss and the Extremists expect that he will be replaced by a reactionary politician. They are incited to consider that he has been sacrificed to the alleged anti-Turkish policy. Imperial and Anglo-Indian newspapers, who warmly praising Mr. Montagu's devotion to his ideals, consider that India is unlikely to suffer by his resignation.

A DEPLORABLE ACTION.

DELHI, March 12th.
Twenty Mohammedan members of the Indian Legislature have wired to Mr. Lloyd George, emphatically protesting against the Imperial Government's "deplorable action" in connection with the resignation, declaring that Mr. Montagu has been sacrificed in the anti-Khilaifat cause and that the Government of India's recent message contains the minimum Moslem demands.

CALCUTTA, March 12th.
At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council at the Indian members, except eleven, left the Chamber owing to the President's refusal to adjourn the House as a token of regret at the resignation.

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

AGRA, March 13th.
The Viceroy in a speech personally regretted the resignation and paid a tribute to Mr. Montagu's devotion to India's cause. He emphatically denied rumours of differences between the Imperial and Indian Governments with regard to policy in respect of non-co-operation.

ALLIED FINANCE MINISTERS.
AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR VARIOUS SETTLEMENTS.

PARIS, March 12th.
The Allied Finance Ministers' meeting at Paris this week concluded its deliberations yesterday with the signature of an agreement providing for various settlements. The expenses of the occupation armies in Germany from May 1st, 1921, were allocated as follows:—£2,000,000 for Britain; £2,000,000 for France; and 100,000,000 (Belgian) francs for Belgium. Division of the reparations in kind to be made by Germany in 1922 was agreed as follows:—85 per cent. for France; 25 per cent. among the other Powers.

The Allied representatives consented to the Weimar agreement being applied for three years, with reservations as to amounts of deferred payments. Other Allied Powers can enter into similar agreements with Germany for payment of reparations in kind under certain reservations as to total value of such payments.

The first milliard marks of reparations is divided as follows:—M. 500,000,000 (gold) to Britain as a part of Army occupation expenses anterior to May, 1921; M. 140,000,000 (gold) to France; and the surplus to Belgium, with priority of claim with the exception of 173,000,000 lire to Italy.

As far as regards the Saar mines, France is debited with M. 200,000,000 (gold) in respect of 1922. If the Reparations Commission fixes for these mines a higher figure, the excess will be put to France's account.—Hansa.

THE FOUR-POWER PACT.

MR. HUGHES REFUTES A CANARD.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.
Mr. Hughes has sent a letter to Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader, in regard to the Four-Power Treaty, refuting the allegation that the American delegation at the Conference was induced to accept plans cunningly contrived by others and opposed to American interests. He is unequivocal. There were no Secret Notes or understandings. The Treaty attained objects of the most important objects of the American Government had in view. It was most important to the maintenance of friendly relations in the Far East upon a sound basis. Failure of the Senate to ratify it would be a national calamity.

THE ROYAL BRIDE.

VILLA MEDICI CONVERTED INTO A BOWER OF FLOWERS.

FLORENCE, March 12th.
Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles arrived here, cheered by large crowds. They motored to Fiesole, where they received an equally enthusiastic welcome. They are staying at the Villa Medici, which the British colony and the Italian aristocracy co-operated in converting into a bower of flowers.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ACCORD.

The Japanese Ambassador to London was the guest on January 28th at a dinner of the Birmingham Business Club. Baron Hayashi, in responding to the toast of his health, spoke of the unsatisfactory state of things in Europe. He expressed the view that it would take some time to persuade Russia to give up her existing policy and dangerous policy, and to enable Germany to be as happy as possible and at the same time induce her to pay. It was also a difficult task to induce Turkey and Greece to come to terms. He did not doubt, however, that means would be found to restore tranquillity and to re-establish former prosperous conditions. A year or two ago there was vague fear of competition between the two greatest English-speaking nations in naval armaments. There was also the rumour of a crash being inevitable between America and Japan. The happy result of the Washington Conference was that those fears had been removed. He attributed the friendship between England and Japan in large measure to the initiative of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and said he hoped that friendship would become more intimate and fruitful.

INDIAN WATCHMAN SENT TO PRISON FOR ASSAULT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese clerk, in the service of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., charged an Indian watchman, employed at the Ka Yee Fong theatre, with assault.

The complainant said that he was the member of a Chinese theatrical troupe, which was engaged to perform at the Ka Yee Fong theatre. On the night of the 28th ult. he was engaged in conducting people into the first class seats. At about 10.45 p.m. he was standing in the gangway, when the defendant came behind and pushed him. An argument ensued, and there was a fight. The defendant pressed forward, and when the complainant turned his back, the defendant struck him a violent blow on the side of the head. He became unconscious and had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

The complainant's story was corroborated by a clerk employed by the Kowloon-Canton Railway Company.

Defendant told Mr. Lindell that the complainant pushed him, and when he demonstrated a number of other Chinese made a combined attack on him. He defended himself with a stick which was heavily weighted with a piece of metal. He struck the defendant, but had no intention of doing serious injury.

Mr. Lindell sent the watchman to prison for 14 days and ordered him to pay \$50 compensation.

SENSATIONAL MURDER IN PEKING.

POLITICS OR UNPOPULARITY?

General Pai Cheng-yi and his wife and grandson were sensationally murdered and two servants dangerously wounded on the evening of the 7th inst. in Peking by a gang of men who rushed into the compound, seized and bound the guards and gatekeeper and then entered the residence and shot down five of the inmates.

The outrage was quickly carried out, the perpetrators escaping before the arrival of the police, whom the neighbours had summoned.

General Pai succeeded General Chiang Kuei-tai as Commander-in-Chief of the Yichun, with whom General Pai had only served a year, holding the post of Chief Secretary when General Chiang died, upon which he reported to the Government that General Chiang, before his death, had expressed a desire that General Pai should become Commander-in-Chief.

In view of General Pai's unpopularity among the Yichun and the absence of robbery on the part of the gang, it is believed that the assassination of the General was due to political or service motives.

U.S. MINISTER TO CHINA VISITS HONGKONG.

Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Minister to China, who has been on a visit to Manila, where one of his daughters was married, arrived in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon, on board the U.S. cruiser *Albatross*. The Minister is accompanied by his wife and their unmarried daughter. Mr. Schurman was met by the Consul-General for America (Mr. W. H. Gale) and the Governor, A.D.C. (Captain Neville). In the evening he was entertained by H.E. the Governor at Government House, amongst those included in the dinner party being the G.O.C. (Major-General Sir John Fowler) and the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Claude Berrin, C.M.G.).

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Schurman went to Macao on the U.S.S. *Wilmington*, returning to Hongkong yesterday morning. In the afternoon he was tendered a reception in the Hongkong Hotel by the local American community.

Mr. Schurman is to pay a visit to Canton to-day and it is expected that he will spend several days there returning to Hongkong on March 18th and departing thence for Swatow.

"KINGDOM OF CANADA."

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

The Duke of Devonshire, at a luncheon given in his honour at Nottingham on January 18th by local Notables, said that a main impression left by his experience of Canada was that the strongest feeling of kinship prevailed in relation to the Mother country. Difficult problems affecting the British and French races in Canada were satisfactorily dealt with after the victory which was won on the Heights of Abraham.

As originally drafted, the term "Kingdom of Canada" was used in the Act of settlement, and he wished that the term had been retained, as being preferable to the word "Dominion," which was inserted in order that the susceptibilities of their American neighbours might not be wounded. The problem which had to be faced to-day was how the aspirations of those responsible for administration in the great overseas Dominions could be met in the sense of enabling them to take their part in dealing with the affairs of the British Empire as a whole. He believed that the susceptibilities of their American neighbours would be met by the greatest force the world possessed, the realization of a period of more substantial prosperity than the world had ever before known.

STAFF OFFICERS IN WAR. EARL HAIG'S TRIBUTE.

"THE CREAM OF THE ARMY."

Field Marshal Earl Haig unveiled a memorial at the Staff College, at Camberley, on January 28th, to those graduates of the college who fell in the war. The memorial is of stone dug from quarries on the battlefield of Edgehill, and is erected on the inner north wall of the main entrance.

"In the course of the past three years," he said, "I have assisted at the unveiling of many war memorials, and have had occasion to express so far as words will let me, the gratitude and admiration I feel as their old comrades in the field for the fighting rank and file of our armies. Here, however, I have an opportunity no other memorial could give me, and one I am most glad to take. I am able to pay specific tribute to that comparatively small body of highly-trained officers without whose loyal and conscientious work, not during the war only, but for many years prior to its outbreak, our splendid army, despite all the courage and resolution of their non-commissioned officers and men, notwithstanding all the ability and gallantry of their regimental officers, could never have achieved victory. The influence Camberley had upon the course of the Great War, and so upon the destiny of the Empire, is incalculable. The 'P.S.C.' officer was the bond that held together the whole Army and made it possible in the course of the war itself to build up successfully the vast staff organization that enabled our citizen army to live and train and fight. A nation industrially efficient and with a sound national character can improvise much, as our history in the war has shown, but principles are things that cannot readily be improvised; they have to be evolved by deep study and clear thinking. The British soldier and regimental officers have always shown themselves to be the finest fighting staff the world can produce. So it is easy, and moreover it is attractive, to attribute to the dogged fighting qualities of the rank and file of an army the chief share in the success of any hard-fought battle. It is easy and it is attractive, but it is highly dangerous if it leads to the neglect of the study of generalship and of the science and art of war—for war involves both reasoning and lead to the undermining of the duties and importance of such colleagues as this. No amount of doggedness or hard fighting on the part of the rank and file will save from military disaster a nation that so fails to appreciate the value of staff training for war."

"IN THE RECENT WAR the vast size of the armies engaged, the limitation of freedom of manoeuvre, the multiplicity of detail, and the duration and extent of battle gave few opportunities for what may perhaps be described as spectacular generalship. Yet the existence of those new phenomena did not decrease, but, on the contrary, enormously magnified the importance of the work done by the staff relative to that of the troops in the line. I can leave others to discuss British generalship, but I am entitled to speak of the work of the staff that served me in France, and I say deliberately, and with profound conviction, that from start to finish the trained British staff officer proved equal to his task; and that at the end of the war and for many long months before it ended we had in France as fine and as efficient a staff, both general and administrative, as could be shown by any army in the field. The credit of that achievement is directly due to those who formed this college and to the able and inspired officers who have commanded and taught here. They provided us with our principles and with officers well grounded in them who when the need for expansion came could train and teach others. No doubt mistakes were made during the war. What belligerent army cannot show them? No doubt we improved as the war went on, but the mistakes were largely owing to the lack of that training that the Staff College gave, and the improvement was due to the gradual spreading of that training among all officers called upon to perform staff duties. Whenever there were successes, whether in defence or in offence, generalship—I speak broadly and impersonally—generalship and good staff work had their part in them. In the first battle of Ypres, for example, when the odds against the British corps, I believe, were 2 to 1, and divisions held enemies' front, it was only by very skilful staff arrangements that the scanty reserves could be brought to the decisive point at the right time. As the war proceeded new problems constantly arose, and the extent and diversity of the work increased, yet the broad principle upon which our training and tactics were based met old problems and found a solution for them in one form or another. All had been foreseen here at Camberley in 1890-7, when I was student here, and in 1904, when other years had been installed here, the minds of officers who had passed through the college. What more severe test could there have been of the principle upon which our organization and fighting methods were based, and of the degree of perfection to which our staff arrangements had been brought, than was undertaken by the staff of all formations of the Fifth and Third Armies in March, 1918? For eight days the enemy were able to impose their will upon the battle. No man might tell for more than a few hours where units or headquarters might be found, yet few who had passed through the college. What few reinforcements there were were handled by the local commanders, and not only the Third Army, but the Fifth Army, too, reformed from start to finish an organized fighting force. The magnificent behaviour

THE AMOY BOYCOTT WITHDRAWN.

DISPUTE THAT DRAGGED ON FOR FOUR MONTHS.

IMMEDIATE DEMAND FOR SHIPPING.

The N.C. Daily News of March 4th says:—

"We are pleased to announce that a settlement has been arrived at in the Amoy dispute. Yesterday a telegram was received by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stating that the boycott had been completely withdrawn. The terms of settlement have not yet been received. It would seem that much credit for the settlement is due to Mr. Eastes, who was recently appointed to Amoy as Consul in the place of Mr. Tours, who has gone on home leave, and judging from the tone of a telegram despatched to Shanghai by the People's Association of Amoy, his manner of approaching the subject placated the more restless of the Chinese and smoothed the way for a settlement. Of course, Mr. Eastes had the advantage of coming absolutely new to the crisis, untrammelled by all that had gone before. The dispute has dragged on since about the middle of November last, when objection was taken to the construction of a pier connecting the B. & S. S. Hulk and the Bund. As we have already shown, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were perfectly within their rights in undertaking this work, and it was not until some time afterwards that the discovery was made that the real cause of the agitation was the existence of defence walls constructed for purposes of defence on the boundary of the British concession and the Chinese city. Thus Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were made the victims of a dispute which really concerned only the British Consulate officials and the Chinese."

It is now understood that an agreement to remove the offending walls paved the way to a compromise, and it is to be hoped that the matter has been settled once and for all. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's shipments of goods to Amoy will be resumed at the end of the present week.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

COST OF THE STATIONS.

The Wireless Telegraphy Commission in their report recommend the erection of thermionic valve stations in England, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India, as a means of improving the wireless communication within the Empire. Detailed recommendations applicable to the various stations are submitted. The average cost of the overseas station will not exceed £160,000, exclusive of the cost of erecting residences for the staffs at some of the stations. The stations in England, Egypt, East Africa, Singapore, and Hongkong, for which the Imperial Government is presumably responsible, should not exceed in the aggregate the sum of £283,000. In view of the skilled attention demanded and also of the isolated nature of the stations in East Africa, Singapore, and Hongkong, these three stations should be equipped for combined arc-valve transmissions, arcs along being installed immediately and valve plant added after practice has become standardised.

The news messages transmitted from the principal centres could be received at many stations in the Empire, for example, in New Zealand, at the cost of an inexpensive addition to their existing receiving equipment. Foreign stations in many parts of the world would be able to pick up news and propaganda from one or other of the principal centres.

of the fighting troops could not alone have accomplished that. Despite their splendid gallantry and resolution their efforts must have been in vain, and our ranks must have been broken if the staff work of all formations, from the highest to the lowest, had not been of as high an order as the courage of the troops.

"NO ARMY CAN MUDDLE THROUGH."

"Whatever a nation may do, it is a mistake to imagine that any army can muddle through a great war and reach victory at the end against an efficient and highly-trained enemy. The handicap we started with from the smallness of our military forces could never have been overcome if the pre-war training of our Regular Army, the military education of its officers, and its system of organization and command had not been all on the right lines. It is no small consolation on such an occasion as this to feel and know that the work done in those old-prewar days had been amply vindicated. Let those who write ignorantly of the safe and easy life of the Regular staff officer come and study this memorial and remember that this is not the full tale of officers who had staff appointments and gave their lives in the war, but only the heavy death-roll of that comparatively small body of men whose ability and intense devotion to their profession brought them to the front. One such here in the terribly long column for 1914 part of the price paid for our national unpreparedness. These men were the cream of the Army, the pattern, example, and inspiration not only of the Regular Army alone, but of the great citizen army we built up during the war. Nearly sixty fell in 1914, men who could ill be spared, whose death in those early days cost the lives of numbers who cannot be reckoned of the brave but inexperienced civilians who came out in their thousands to their places. We cannot expect our national character and national circumstances being what they are—that the experience of the war will result in the maintenance of a numerically more powerful Army, but at least there is room and opportunity to apply the lesson of the extreme value of sound staff training."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE. UNITED STATES RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex. S. "Suraga."

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 3	Chincher	828.00	84.80
27 x 3	"	35.00	5.25
27 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.50
28 x 3 1/2	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
175 x 105	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	68.00	
885 x 105	Chincher	73.00	
815 x 120	"	80.00	
880 x 120	"	82.75	
880 x 135	"	95.00	
895 x 135	"	98.00	
32 x 3 1/2	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	85.00	8.00
32 x 4	Straight Side Non Skid	115.50	9.75
32 x 4 1/2	"	120.00	10.50
32 x 4 1/2	"	122.00	11.00
32 x 4 1/2	"	130.00	11.50
32 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	11.75
32 x 4 1/2	"	137.00	12.00
32 x 4 1/2	"	145.00	12.25
32 x 4 1/2	"	148.00	13.00
32 x 4 1/2	"	155.00	13.50
36 x 6	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	180.00	25.00
	Straight Side Non Skid		

WE SPECIALIZE

IN VULCANIZING AND RETREADING

having recently installed

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE COLONY

SHOW ROOMS:
PEDDER STREET.WORKS:
RUSSELL STREET.

ENGINEERS OF CHINA LIMITED

A Group of British Manufacturers Co-operating together to maintain both in China and Britain efficient sales offices as MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES.

Amongst the Chief Co-operators there are the following firms:—

ASHWELLS NESBITT Ltd. Pumps & Heating Apparatus.
ALLEN M. & Sons Ltd. Centrifugal Pumps etc.
ARNOTT & W. & Co. Lancashire & Cornish Boilers.
ALLEN EVERITT SONS & Co. Ltd. Brass & Copper Tubes, Muntz Metal Tubes, Sheets, Plates, Ferrules etc.

BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR LTD. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Compos, etc.
CAMPBELL & ISHERWOOD LTD. Marine & Small Electric Lighting sets, Motors, Dynamos etc.

DAVEY PAXMAN & Co. Ltd. Parman-Engines 20 to 250 IHP. Economical Steam sets, Economic Boilers, Locomotive Boilers, Under-type Engines, etc.
DAVIS & COLEMAN LTD. Prismatic Glass, Optical Glass and Field Glasses, Gun Sights etc.

ELLENBRAND DEVITT & MASREY LTD. Wire Clothing.
GREGSON & MONK LTD. Weaving and Finishing Plant.
HAIGES (OLDHAM) LTD. Machine Tools of every kind.

HALL J. P. & SONS LTD. Service, Feed, Ballast & Oil Pumps.
HARVEY G. & CO. (LONDON) LTD. Down Pipes, Perforated Sheets, etc.
IRA MILLER & Co. Ltd. Small water, Tools.

LIGHTFOOT REFRIGERATOR CO. LTD. Refrigerator Plant.
MAY & PADMORE LTD. Builders Brass Foundry.
MARSH BROS. CO. LTD. High Sp. ed. OYU Steels, 13 per cent. 14 per cent. and lower. Hack Saw Blades and Hack Saw Sheets, Music Wire, Cold Rolled strip, Files, Mining Steel.

LION FOUNDRY CO. LTD. Radiators, Boilers, Baths & Cast Iron work generally.
MANLOVE ALLIOTT & Co. LTD. Oil-Expression Plants, Sterilizing Plant and Dismantling Plant.

OUTRAM, C. W. & Co. LTD. Porcelain Sanitary Ware, etc.
PEGLER BROS. & Co. LTD. Steam and Water Fittings.

RICHARDS, H. & Co. (TILES) LTD. Ceramic, Glazed, Mosaic Tiles, etc.
SMITH J. & Co. LTD. Bedsteads and their Tubes and components.

SWITCHGEAR & COWANS LTD. Switchgear of all kinds.
TULLIS J. & Sons LTD. Leathers, Beltings, Laces, Roller Hides.

WALLS & STEVENS LTD. Steam Road Rollers, Tractors etc.
YOUNG E. & Co. LTD. Acids, Disinfectants—Lysol, Cresote etc.

SALE OFFICE: No. 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 83, Chao Tung Men, Peking. T. A. Moorehead.
LONDON OFFICE: No. 23, Victoria Street S.W.1.
And at Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and Mukden.

SOUTH CHINA REPRESENTATIVES,
B. CHRISTIANSEN,
CANTON OFFICE: 65, Central Avenue, Shamoon.
CANTON CITY OFFICE: 20, 21 & 22, Nam Kwin.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 20, Des Voeux Road.

J. MOORE-BENNETT,

Chairman.

CHIEF CIGARETTE MACHINERY
AFTER 40 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE—
We are now offering
World's Most Improved Cigarette Making Machinery
(Under the U.K. Improved Bannockburn and Auxiliary Machines)
World's Most Improved Cigarette Packing Machinery
(Including Continuous Automatic Cigarette Packing Machines)
World's Most Improved Tobacco Stemming Machinery
ADVANTAGES—Largest production obtainable. Highest quality work.
Simplicity of operation. Low cost of upkeep and minimum of waste. Over
5,000 of our machines are in operation daily throughout the world.
Illustrated catalogue and price estimates upon request.
Write for particulars of our latest machines.

UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO., INC. Lynchburg, Va. U.S.A.

OUR LONDON LETTER. LORD ROBERT CECIL & MR. CHURCHILL AT DAGGERS DRAWN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHARGES AND PROBLEMS FOR PARENTS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 2nd.

BRIGHTER LONDON WANTED.

The "Pussyfoot" propagandists are not going to have things all their own way in this country—at all events without a struggle—though it is plain they are hoping to induce the licensing authorities to curtail still further the facilities existing for the sale of alcoholic liquors. The activities have called into being an organization which has opened offices in Cockspur Street, close to Charing Cross, and will, be known as the Brighter London Society. The aim of the promoters is to rescue London from the well-meaning but narrow and misguided zealots who are striving to fasten permanently upon the public restrictions that were tolerated under the stress of war conditions.

The regulations governing the sale of liquor compel houses to close at ten o'clock at night in some districts of the Metropolis, and eleven in the latest any; where, and the "Pussyfoot" are desperately anxious to make these hours the rule for the future. As a matter of fact, the restrictions were only accepted temporarily last year when the question was debated in Parliament, the understanding being that the subject would come under review at the Brewster Sessions this year. What annoys the moderate-minded and sober-living man is that the Puritan bigots are determined to interfere with his personal liberties; for not only are they against letting him have a drink after the theatre but they would like to prohibit music and other gaiety in hotels and restaurants in the West End late at night.

TO FIGHT KILL-JOYS

Such tyranny would not be possible if the public were organized to resist it. But that is not the case. The "Pussyfoot" party are, however, well organized, and hence the measure of success that has so far attended their efforts. The Brighter London Society will, it is hoped, afford the means of rallying public opinion and of taking concerted action. Sir William Bull, who has been so long identified with the work of the L.C.C., is one of the leaders of the new movement, and he points out in a published statement that it is monstrous that thousands of Britons who come home here annually should be deprived of legitimate enjoyment.

These Englishmen and Englishwomen, says Sir William, return for a holiday in the Old Country. They include not only wealthy people but people who have saved and worked for half a lifetime for a holiday and a glimpse of the sights of London. Their thoughts naturally run on music, dancing, gaiety, meals, good plays, and all the gaiety of a great Imperial city, the capital of the British Empire. They have a right to consideration.

"What is their reward if they come home to find that they must not buy a cigar after 8 o'clock?" asks Sir William Bull; "and that they must not have a proper supper after the theatre, because the 'Kill-Joys' will not allow drink? There can be only one answer to these and kindred questions. The common sense of the community will not submit to the bigots."

WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT.

The platform "scrap" between Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Robert Cecil is one of those things that is calculated to add to the general gaiety. To everybody at all interested in politics it is decidedly amusing. The *Morning Post* describes it as a "political mill," using the term in the prize-ring sense, and satirically chides the combatants that the Prime Minister's recent apostrophe about the necessity of avoiding party contention has been so soon forgotten.

Lord Robert Cecil, who is convinced the Coalition Government has out-lived its usefulness, is disposed to throw in the towel and join the Independent Liberals, and this has roused Mr. Churchill. The Colonial Secretary accordingly went out of his way at a public meeting to attack his quondam friend, to whom he scornfully referred as a man "with one foot in the Middle Ages, and the other in the League of Nations." The gist, of course, has special point because Lord Robert, who looks like a Fifteenth Century monk, is the most valiant defender of the Church and her privileges and is also foremost as champion of the League.

A CLEVER RETORT.

But Mr. Churchill's attack was not long left unanswered. Within a couple of days Lord Robert replied, also in a public meeting, and got home on his adversary with a quotation from Dryden. This passage, he said, "with some small alteration some people might think applied to Mr. Churchill."

Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong.
Was everything by starts and nothing long.

But in the course of one revolving moon,
Was scribbler, painter, statesman, and buffoon.

Even the best friends and admirers of Winston are obliged to confess that these lines possess a certain deadly accuracy of portraiture; but, however that may be, the reply is a palpable and damaging hit back, and has set the whole country laughing.

AN OLD FEUD RECALLED.

To an old journalist with a long memory politically it is fairly apparent that the feud between Mr. Churchill and Lord Robert Cecil goes farther and deeper than recent happenings might indicate. It dates back, in fact, to the day when Mr. Churchill was a boy; to the time when his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the late Lord Salisbury, famous head of the Cecil clan, appointed

his nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour, to be Leader of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph was away at the time, and he never forgave Lord Salisbury, for he coveted the distinction and ardently desired it for himself. There is extant a virulent letter he wrote on the subject expressing his chagrin.

Mr. Winston Churchill, like a dutiful son, kept up the quarrel. His attitude towards Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons has never been friendly, and after he crossed the floor he took no trouble to disguise his feeling. At that period Mr. Balfour used to walk out of the House when Mr. Churchill rose to speak, and his desire to express silent contempt was not lessened when one day Winston called after him as he sauntered away. The right honourable gentleman need not move; I am not going to refer to him. Now, it would appear, the vendetta passes to Lord Salisbury's son.

HARD TIMES FOR PARENTS.

Readers abroad who are thinking of sending their sons and daughters home to school in England must be prepared to pay considerably higher charges than used to be the rule. The fees and other expenses at public schools were put up owing to the increase in the cost of living, and have been maintained because of the extraordinary demand for places, as is proved by the long waiting lists at the older foundations. But parents whose pockets are not well lined are feeling the pinch. I hear of many withdrawals of children from term, and even more so, that perhaps from all points is the case of the children who cannot go, as arranged before the present financial position became acute, because their parents are unable to afford it.

The cost of keeping the older boys at good public schools now averages £250 per annum. Finishing schools for girls are just as expensive, and in many instances, even more so. Their "one well-known girls' school at a fashionable watering place where the charges are £500 a year for each pupil. Perhaps in these trying times it is not surprising that the withdrawals there, as well as at some other similar establishments favoured by wealthy families, are so numerous that the school organisation has been deeply affected.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF LIFE.

Owing to the splendid achievements of public school boys in the war, everyone who could afford money enough sent their sons to one or other of the famous public schools. Public school education never stood higher in popular estimation than it does to-day. The many who were fortunate to make money can cheerfully pay whatever charges are necessary at public schools—but there are others! It is a fact worth noting, too, in this connection that well-educated, middle-class boys now leaving school are experiencing difficulty to obtain employment in obtaining suitable employment.

This is a very real problem at the present time. The country is over-run with young ex-officers looking for jobs, and the public school boys, fresh and eager, on the threshold of life, are in competition with them wherever an opening occurs, and there are not many just now. In most instances the ex-officer has special claims for consideration; and the boy leaving school is finding himself up against the hard realities of life in a way that neither he nor his parents could have expected.

The other day it was reported to the Swindon Juvenile Unemployed Committee that a boy who had matriculated at college had taken a job as a bus conductor. A member of the Committee said this, and similar instances were enough to break the hearts of parents who had made sacrifices for their children's education. He spoke quite truly. Of a surety, we have to pay the price of war.—H.B.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tram-car the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central.—ADVT. [101]



Cuticura Is Just Right For Baby's Tender Skin

Bathe him with Cuticura Soap and warm water. Dry gently with a soft towel. Then rub Cuticura Ointment on the tender spots and the whole body. Finally dust on a few grains of the fragrant, delicately scented Cuticura Talcum.

Bottle 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 60s. 6d. 80s. 6d. 100s. 6d. 120s. 6d. 140s. 6d. 160s. 6d. 180s. 6d. 200s. 6d. 220s. 6d. 240s. 6d. 260s. 6d. 280s. 6d. 300s. 6d. 320s. 6d. 340s. 6d. 360s. 6d. 380s. 6d. 400s. 6d. 420s. 6d. 440s. 6d. 460s. 6d. 480s. 6d. 500s. 6d. 520s. 6d. 540s. 6d. 560s. 6d. 580s. 6d. 600s. 6d. 620s. 6d. 640s. 6d. 660s. 6d. 680s. 6d. 700s. 6d. 720s. 6d. 740s. 6d. 760s. 6d. 780s. 6d. 800s. 6d. 820s. 6d. 840s. 6d. 860s. 6d. 880s. 6d. 900s. 6d. 920s. 6d. 940s. 6d. 960s. 6d. 980s. 6d. 1000s. 6d. 1020s. 6d. 1040s. 6d. 1060s. 6d. 1080s. 6d. 1100s. 6d. 1120s. 6d. 1140s. 6d. 1160s. 6d. 1180s. 6d. 1200s. 6d. 1220s. 6d. 1240s. 6d. 1260s. 6d. 1280s. 6d. 1300s. 6d. 1320s. 6d. 1340s. 6d. 1360s. 6d. 1380s. 6d. 1400s. 6d. 1420s. 6d. 1440s. 6d. 1460s. 6d. 1480s. 6d. 1500s. 6d. 1520s. 6d. 1540s. 6d. 1560s. 6d. 1580s. 6d. 1600s. 6d. 1620s. 6d. 1640s. 6d. 1660s. 6d. 1680s. 6d. 1700s. 6d. 1720s. 6d. 1740s. 6d. 1760s. 6d. 1780s. 6d. 1800s. 6d. 1820s. 6d. 1840s. 6d. 1860s. 6d. 1880s. 6d. 1900s. 6d. 1920s. 6d. 1940s. 6d. 1960s. 6d. 1980s. 6d. 2000s. 6d. 2020s. 6d. 2040s. 6d. 2060s. 6d. 2080s. 6d. 2100s. 6d. 2120s. 6d. 2140s. 6d. 2160s. 6d. 2180s. 6d. 2200s. 6d. 2220s. 6d. 2240s. 6d. 2260s. 6d. 2280s. 6d. 2300s. 6d. 2320s. 6d. 2340s. 6d. 2360s. 6d. 2380s. 6d. 2400s. 6d. 2420s. 6d. 2440s. 6d. 2460s. 6d. 2480s. 6d. 2500s. 6d. 2520s. 6d. 2540s. 6d. 2560s. 6d. 2580s. 6d. 2600s. 6d. 2620s. 6d. 2640s. 6d. 2660s. 6d. 2680s. 6d. 2700s. 6d. 2720s. 6d. 2740s. 6d. 2760s. 6d. 2780s. 6d. 2800s. 6d. 2820s. 6d. 2840s. 6d. 2860s. 6d. 2880s. 6d. 2900s. 6d. 2920s. 6d. 2940s. 6d. 2960s. 6d. 2980s. 6d. 3000s. 6d. 3020s. 6d. 3040s. 6d. 3060s. 6d. 3080s. 6d. 3100s. 6d. 3120s. 6d. 3140s. 6d. 3160s. 6d. 3180s. 6d. 3200s. 6d. 3220s. 6d. 3240s. 6d. 3260s. 6d. 3280s. 6d. 3300s. 6d. 3320s. 6d. 3340s. 6d. 3360s. 6d. 3380s. 6d. 3400s. 6d. 3420s. 6d. 3440s. 6d. 3460s. 6d. 3480s. 6d. 3500s. 6d. 3520s. 6d. 3540s. 6d. 3560s. 6d. 3580s. 6d. 3600s. 6d. 3620s. 6d. 3640s. 6d. 3660s. 6d. 3680s. 6d. 3700s. 6d. 3720s. 6d. 3740s. 6d. 3760s. 6d. 3780s. 6d. 3800s. 6d. 3820s. 6d. 3840s. 6d. 3860s. 6d. 3880s. 6d. 3900s. 6d. 3920s. 6d. 3940s. 6d. 3960s. 6d. 3980s. 6d. 4000s. 6d. 4020s. 6d. 4040s. 6d. 4060s. 6d. 4080s. 6d. 4100s. 6d. 4120s. 6d. 4140s. 6d. 4160s. 6d. 4180s. 6d. 4200s. 6d. 4220s. 6d. 4240s. 6d. 4260s. 6d. 4280s. 6d. 4300s. 6d. 4320s. 6d. 4340s. 6d. 4360s. 6d. 4380s. 6d. 4400s. 6d. 4420s. 6d. 4440s. 6d. 4460s. 6d. 4480s. 6d. 4500s. 6d. 4520s. 6d. 4540s. 6d. 4560s. 6d. 4580s. 6d. 4600s. 6d. 4620s. 6d. 4640s. 6d. 4660s. 6d. 4680s. 6d. 4700s. 6d. 4720s. 6d. 4740s. 6d. 4760s. 6d. 4780s. 6d. 4800s. 6d. 4820s. 6d. 4840s. 6d. 4860s. 6d. 4880s. 6d. 4900s. 6d. 4920s. 6d. 4940s. 6d. 4960s. 6d. 4980s. 6d. 5000s. 6d. 5020s. 6d. 5040s. 6d. 5060s. 6d. 5080s. 6d. 5100s. 6d. 5120s. 6d. 5140s. 6d. 5160s. 6d. 5180s. 6d. 5200s. 6d. 5220s. 6d. 5240s. 6d. 5260s. 6d. 5280s. 6d. 5300s. 6d. 5320s. 6d. 5340s. 6d. 5360s. 6d. 5380s. 6d. 5400s. 6d. 5420s. 6d. 5440s. 6d. 5460s. 6d. 5480s. 6d. 5500s. 6d. 5520s. 6d. 5540s. 6d. 5560s. 6d. 5580s. 6d. 5600s. 6d. 5620s. 6d. 5640s. 6d. 5660s. 6d. 5680s. 6d. 5700s. 6d. 5720s. 6d. 5740s. 6d. 5760s. 6d. 5780s. 6d. 5800s. 6d. 5820s. 6d. 5840s. 6d. 5860s. 6d. 5880s. 6d. 5900s. 6d. 5920s. 6d. 5940s. 6d. 5960s. 6d. 5980s. 6d. 6000s. 6d. 6020s. 6d. 6040s. 6d. 6060s. 6d. 6080s. 6d. 6100s. 6d. 6120s. 6d. 6140s. 6d. 6160s. 6d. 6180s. 6d. 6200s. 6d. 6220s. 6d. 6240s. 6d. 6260s. 6d. 6280s. 6d. 6300s. 6d. 6320s. 6d. 6340s. 6d. 6360s. 6d. 6380s. 6d. 6400s. 6d. 6420s. 6d. 6440s. 6d. 6460s. 6d. 6480s. 6d. 6500s. 6d. 6520s. 6d. 6540s. 6d. 6560s. 6d. 6580s. 6d. 6600s. 6d. 6620s. 6d. 6640s. 6d. 6660s. 6d. 6680s. 6d. 6700s. 6d. 6720s. 6d. 6740s. 6d. 6760s. 6d. 6780s. 6d. 6800s. 6d. 6820s. 6d. 6840s. 6d. 6860s. 6d. 6880s. 6d. 6900s. 6d. 6920s. 6d. 6940s. 6d. 6960s. 6d. 6980s. 6d. 7000s. 6d. 7020s. 6d. 7040s. 6d. 7060s. 6d. 7080s. 6d. 7100s. 6d. 7120s. 6d. 7140s. 6d. 7160s. 6d. 7180s. 6d. 7200s. 6d. 7220s. 6d. 7240s. 6d. 7260s. 6d. 7280s. 6d. 7300s. 6d. 7320s. 6d. 7340s. 6d. 7360s. 6d. 7380s. 6d. 7400s. 6d. 7420s. 6d. 7440s. 6d. 7460s. 6d. 7480s. 6d. 7500s. 6d. 7520s. 6d. 7540s. 6d. 7560s. 6d. 7580s. 6d. 7600s. 6d. 7620s. 6d. 7640s. 6d. 7660s. 6d. 7680s. 6d. 7700s. 6d. 7720s. 6d. 7740s. 6d. 7760s. 6d. 7780s. 6d. 7800s. 6d. 7820s. 6d. 7840s. 6d. 7860s. 6d. 7880s. 6d. 7900s. 6d. 7920s. 6d. 7940s. 6d. 7960s. 6d. 7980s. 6d. 8000s. 6d. 8020s. 6d. 8040s. 6d. 8060s. 6d. 8080s. 6d. 8100s. 6d. 8120s. 6d. 8140s. 6d. 8160s. 6d. 8180s. 6d. 8200s. 6d. 8220s. 6d. 8240s. 6d. 8260s. 6d. 8280s. 6d. 8300s. 6d. 8320s. 6d. 8340s. 6d. 8360s. 6d. 8380s. 6d. 8400s. 6d. 8420s. 6d. 8440s. 6d. 8460s. 6d. 8480s. 6d. 8500s. 6d. 8520s. 6d. 8540s. 6d. 8560s. 6d. 8580s. 6d. 8600s. 6d. 8620s. 6d. 8640s. 6d. 8660s. 6d. 8680s. 6d. 8700s. 6d. 8720s. 6d. 8740s. 6d. 8760s. 6d. 8780s. 6d. 8800s. 6d. 8820s. 6d. 8840s. 6d. 8860s. 6d. 8880s. 6d. 8900s. 6d. 8920s. 6d. 8940s. 6d. 8960s. 6d. 8980s. 6d. 9000s. 6d. 9020s. 6d. 9040s. 6d. 9060s. 6d. 9080s. 6d. 9100s. 6d. 9120s. 6d. 9140s. 6d. 9160s. 6d. 9180s. 6d. 9200s. 6d. 9220s. 6d. 9240s. 6d. 9260s. 6d. 9280s. 6d. 9300s. 6d. 9320s. 6d. 9340s. 6d. 9360s. 6d. 9380s. 6d. 9400s. 6d. 9420s. 6d. 9440s. 6d. 9460s. 6d. 9480s. 6d. 9500s. 6d. 9520s. 6d. 9540s. 6d. 9560s. 6d. 9580s. 6d. 9600s. 6d. 9620s. 6d. 9640s. 6d. 9660s. 6d. 9680s. 6d. 9700s. 6d. 9720s. 6d. 9740s. 6d. 9760s. 6d. 9780s. 6d. 9800s. 6d. 9820s. 6d. 9840s. 6d. 9860s. 6d. 9880s. 6d. 9900s. 6d. 9920s. 6d. 9940s. 6d. 9960s. 6d. 9980s. 6d. 10000s. 6d. 10020s. 6d. 10040s. 6d. 10060s. 6d. 10080s. 6d. 10100s. 6d. 10120s. 6d. 10140s. 6d. 10160s. 6d. 10180s. 6d. 10200s. 6d. 10220s. 6d. 10240s. 6d. 10260s. 6d. 10280s. 6d. 10300s. 6d. 10320s. 6d. 10340s. 6d.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

March 13th.
Harold Dollar, British str., 2,323 tons, Capt. D. D. Linton, from Vancouver and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—*Robert Dollar & Co.*
Hsinwah, Chinese str., 1,358 tons, Capt. A. P. Sangster, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—*C.M.S.N. Co.*
 March 13th.
Hsinwah, Chinese str., 720 tons, Capt. S. Kita, from Canton.—*Shun Tai Hong*
Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 5,320 tons, Capt. M. Fujio, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—*N.Y.K.*
Linna, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. E. B. Blackburn, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—*B. & S.*
Merano, Italian str., 2,227 tons, Capt. O. Miceli, from Trieste and Singapore, with a general cargo.—*Dodwell & Co.*
Szechuan, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Canton, with a general cargo.—*B. & S.*
Tain Maru, Japanese str., 1,135 tons, Capt. T. Honjo, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—*N.Y.K.*
Tungshing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—*J.M. & Co.*
Zinghou, British str., 1,218 tons, Capt. G. Byers, from Canton, with a general cargo.—*B. & S.*

CLEARANCES

March 13th.
Ajaz, for Manila.
Amoy Maru, for Swatow.
Chikang, for Canton.
Haidan, for Haiphong.
Hsin Wah, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Jade, for Pakhoi.
Kwanglo, for Shanghai.
Leiston, for Singapore.
Lake Farmington, for Singapore.
Merano, for Shanghai.
Myra, for Hongkong.
Szechuan, for Shanghai.
Tungshing, for Swatow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir* arrived in London on March 11th.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Khios* left Shanghai for this port on the 11th inst., at 11 a.m., and is due here on the 14th at about 6 a.m.
 The Ben Line s.s. *Bladder* from Mid-dleboro, Antwerp, London and Straits left Singapore for this port on March 11th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about March 13th.
 The s.s. *Rhessa* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on March 12th for Hongkong, and is due here on the 17th, p.m.
 The s.s. *City of Valencia* (Bank line) left Suez on the 5th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on April 1st.
 The B.L. Co.'s s.s. *Siebel* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., at 8 a.m., with the outward English mail, and is due here on the 15th inst., at about 6 a.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokyo Maru* (Bom-bay line) left Bombay for Hongkong via Singapore on March 12th, and is expected here on March 20th.
 The s.s. *Trullis* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on March 13th for Hongkong, and is due here on March 18th.
 The China Mail s.s. *Nile* will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on April 4th, at noon.

SHIPPING NOTES

The United States Shipping Board has allocated the steamer *Granite State* to the United States Steamship line for the north Atlantic passenger service. The *Granite State* was formerly in the trans-Pacific service.

The Japanese steamer *Satsuki Maru* is stranded off Shaveishan Island. The *Satsuki Maru* went aground about 33 miles NNW. of the island. Foggy weather and a strong current were responsible for the disaster. Efforts to salvage her are extremely difficult owing to the heavy seas, strong winds and thick fog. The captain and crew of the distressed steamer were landed in Shanghai. The ship has on board 1,850 tons of coal taken from Chirwangtung. She is a steel-hulled steamer of 2,000 tons gross and 1,900 tons net, constructed at Sunderland in 1887 by J. L. Thompson and Sons.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

To meet the demand for an "Empress Service" for Oriental shipments between Vancouver and Canadian and United States Ports, the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently been giving special attention to the creation of a fast freight service in connection with its Trans-Pacific steamer. Every detail likely to hamper the quick movement of freight has been closely supervised, and all departments are working together to supply present day requirements. That these efforts are meeting with success can best be judged by the fact that ordinary Oriental shipments are being regularly delivered at their destinations in the following times from the ship's arrival in Vancouver:—
 Calgary 3 days.
 Winnipeg 5 ..
 Quebec and Ontario Ports 12 ..
 Chicago and St. Paul 11 ..
 New York and Boston 14 ..
 No alteration being made in the fast schedule of the famous Canadian Pacific Silk Train. In this connection it is interesting to note that for over 20 years now the Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia have never failed to arrive in Vancouver on their schedule date. With the addition of the Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia within the next few months, there will be a regular fortnightly service, which we have no doubt will live up to the Company's high reputation for speed and punctuality.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Anchises (Blue Funnel), due March 14th.
Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 30th.
Kalgan (P. & O.), due March 25th.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 13th.
Kendal Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due early in April.
Mito Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 30th.
Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 15th.
Notara (P. & O.), due March 14th, 5 p.m.
Perla Maru (T.K.K.), due March 21st.
Rhessa (Blue Funnel), due March 14th.
Szechuan (P. & O.), due April 8th.
Taiyo Maru (T.K.K.), due March 22nd.
Teiresias (Blue Funnel), due March 22nd.
Torilla (B.L.), due March 15th.
Troilus (Blue Funnel), due March 17th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 13th.

WEATHER REPORT

March 13th at 1130.—Pressure has decreased very considerably at Vladivostok and Waihai, a depression having formed over S.E. Mongolia. It has decreased considerably at Shanghai, moderately at Hongkong and Apari, and slightly over Annam. Fog may be expected along the Coast of China and moderate monsoon over the N. China sea.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.91 inches, against an average of 4.04 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
 Direction N. E. or variable.
 Force fair at first, fog later.
 The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook (The same as No. 1).
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1).

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, March 13th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	6 a.m.	3 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	29.97	29.93
Temperature	66	66	75
Humidity	73	75	82
Wind Direction	E	E-S-E	W
Force	5	2	2
Weather	c	b	c
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 12th ... 63
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 13th ... 64

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 14th to 20th March, 1932

High Water		Low Water	
Day or Week	Time	Day or Week	Time
Mon. 14	10 15 a.m.	Mon. 14	4 30 p.m.
Tues. 15	10 35 a.m.	Tues. 15	4 30 p.m.
Wed. 16	11 15 a.m.	Wed. 16	4 30 p.m.
Thurs. 17	11 45 a.m.	Thurs. 17	4 30 p.m.
Fri. 18	12 15 p.m.	Fri. 18	4 30 p.m.
Satur. 19	12 45 p.m.	Satur. 19	4 30 p.m.
Sun. 20	1 15 p.m.	Sun. 20	4 30 p.m.
Mon. 21	1 45 p.m.	Mon. 21	4 30 p.m.

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
 OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
 FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
 BRONCHITIS
 WEAK LUNGS
 CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

THE NEW REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to Jan. 1931.
 With Index, Price \$7.50.
 On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	From Canada	Due England
Empress Asia	Mar. 23 April 10	Empress Britain	Apr. 22 April 28
Empress Russia	Apr. 20 May 8	Empress France	May 18 May 23
Empress Asia	May 18 June 5	Empress France	June 13 June 20
Empress Russia	June 1 June 19	Empress Scotland	June 27 July 4
Empress Canada	June 18 July 3	Empress France	July 11 July 18
Empress Russia	July 29 July 17	Empress Scotland	July 25 Aug. 1
Empress Asia	July 13 July 31	Empress France	Aug. 8 Aug. 15
Empress Canada	July 27 Aug. 14	Empress Scotland	Aug. 22 Aug. 29
Empress Russia	Aug. 10 Aug. 28	Empress France	Sept. 5 Sept. 12

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 742. Cable Address: OACANPA.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
 FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
 "NANKIANG" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu
 S.S. "NANKIANG" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"
 15th March, Noon. April 4th.
 (via Manila.)

Java Service

HONGKONG TO
 SINGAPORE & JAVA PORTS.
 S.S. "GORJISTAN"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada, also.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SPENCER, GENERAL AGENT.
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, 101 HONG KONG STREET.
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. PASSENGER DEPT. & AGENT.
 No. 1934. No. 2161. 34

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
KASHIMA MARU (Kobe direct) Saturday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.
 To be transhipped at Kobe into *YOKO MARU* (calling Manila) Saturday, 18th Apr., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 18th Apr., at 11 a.m.
 To be transhipped at Kobe into *SHIZUOKA MARU*
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 25th Mar., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 14th April.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
TOYOHASHI MARU ... First half of April.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Apr., at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS
MAYABASHI MARU ... Sunday, 9th Apr.
NEW YORK via Suez.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPS
KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Mar.
NAGASAKI-KOBE & YOKOHAMA
NIKKO MARU ... Thursday, 16th Mar., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
YEOHCHI MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.
 For further information apply to—
NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 R. H. RAMSEY, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
 for NEW YORK & BOSTON via Suez

s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 27th Mar.
 s.s. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 17th April

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s. "MERANO" ... sailing on or about 15th Mar.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "TRACIA" ... sailing end of Mar.
 s.s. "MERANO" ... sailing on for about 1st Apr.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
 s.s. "UMONA" ... sailing about the end of Apr.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS.—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 22nd May.
 Leave Hongkong 24th May.
 "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 11th June.
 Leave Hongkong 13th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.

"Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 29th Mar.
 Leave Hongkong 31st Mar.
 "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 18th April.
 Leave Hongkong 20th April.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for
 JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.
 1st Floor, Powell's Building, Phone No. 3028.
 G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
 (THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
 BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG
 Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "TAKIWA MARU" ... on or about 16th March.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 15th March.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN

The M/S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
 About 22nd March.

Further Sailing	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Tongking" ...	1st Apr.	10th April
M/S. "Malaya" ...	7th May	4th May
M/S. "Java" ...	15th June	15th June
M/S. "Peru" ...	15th June	23rd July

Subject to change without notice.
 For further particulars please apply to:—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE LTD.
 Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINES

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

.. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 20th March Shanghai Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

.. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March Marseilles London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

.. "CITY OF ORAN" ... 28th April do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or REISS & Co., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

31

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

.. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th Mar.

.. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & Co. CANTON.

78

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMER & DEPARTURE.

SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 16th Mar.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 31st Mar.

SHANGHAI & NORTH-EAST PORTS OF CHINA ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 21st Mar.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI & NORTH-EAST PORTS OF CHINA ... "COM. RAMEL" ... 15,000 ... End of March.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

R. RODENFUSSE,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, laundries and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

* HAILOONG ... Capt. W. Conner ... Wednesday, Mar. 15th, at 1 p.m.

* For Foochow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Manager.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,217	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOYABA"	6,350	15th Mar.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	29th Mar.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	31st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	6,367	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th Apr.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	10th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,100	7th June	do.
"KHIVER"	8,700	21st June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	7,000	1st July	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 24th Mar. (Singapore, Penang & Rangoon, with Transshipment at Singapore and Calcutta.)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 2nd April (Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOYABA"	6,350	15th Mar.	Shanghai and Japan.
"TORILLA"	5,200	18th Mar.	Shanghai and Japan.
"SICILIA"	6,700	18th Mar.	Shanghai only.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	18th Mar.	Yokohama direct.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

72, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ANTWERP & LANTWERP—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Apr.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 20th Mar.

DELI & BANGKOK via RAIGON & SINGAPORE

"BUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 18th Mar.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

via and return—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS—U.S.A. & CANADA

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Mar.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMOR MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Apr.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Thursday, 30th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"AMAZON MARU" ... Friday, 31st Mar.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KALJO MARU" ...

"AMAKUSA MARU" ...

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Mar.

Tel. No. 1090. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For

BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone 2145. Tel-grams (Furness).

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 14th Mar. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 14th Mar. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Mar. noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 15th Mar. 4 p.m.
NINGPO	"SHANSHI"	On 15th Mar. 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"CHEKIANG"	On 16th Mar. noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Mar. noon.
SHANGHAI	"HUPH"	On 16th Mar. 4 p.m.
TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 16th Mar. 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"LAEN SAMUD"	On 16th Mar. 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"KASHING"	On 17th Mar. noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 17th Mar. noon.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 17th Mar. noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 17th Mar. noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 20th Mar. 10 a.m.
	"CHUSAN"	On 20th Mar. noon.

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, and Electric Fans in Saloon and staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all ports in Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight & Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PASSWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMER	TONS	Call at	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
PERSEA MARU	9,000	(call at Saigon & omit Shanghai)	Mar. 31st	Mar. 31st
TAIYO MARU	(Call at Keelung)	Apr. 4th	Apr. 4th	Apr. 4th
IBERIA MARU	20,000	Apr. 24th	Apr. 24th	Apr. 24th
TENYO MARU	...	May 1st	May 1st	May 1st
KOREA MARU	...	May 18th	May 18th	May 18th
SHINYO MARU	...	May 25th	May 25th	May 25th

* Call at Dairen. * Call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Buenos Aires
ANYO MARU	15,500	Apr. 1st	Apr. 1st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 18th	May 18th
RAKUYO MARU	...	June 23rd	June 23rd

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 274 & 275.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

AMERICAN STEAMERS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE"	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "HOOVER STATE"	Mar. 15th	Apr. 7th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	Apr. 11th	May 4th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	May 2nd	May 25th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" ... Monday, Mar. 13th, 5 p.m.

Subject to change without Notice

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

Freight only.

Monthly Sailings.

HONGKONG, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

S.S. "WEST IRA" ... May 15th.

S.S. "HANOVER" ... June 1st.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Managing Agent, U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Cable Address: "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

Telephone 141.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 27th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, (Manager, 2nd Floor, Princes Building.)

Telephone

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Call at	Leave Hongkong
CHANGSHA	Singapore & Melbourne via Port	14th March 4 p.m. 1922

Trans-Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports.

Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

